THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For AUGUST 1800.

LVII. *The Works of Robert Burns;* with an Account of his Life, and a Criticiſm on his Writings. To which are prefixed, ſome Obſervations on the Character and Condition of the Scottiſh Peaſantry. With a Portrait. 4 vols. 8vo.—pp. 1702. 1l. 11s. 6d. Liverpool, printed by M'Creery, for *Cadell and Davies*, London, and *Creech*, Edinburgh.

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EXTRACTS.

THE SCOTCH PEASANTRY.

"A SLIGHT acquaintance with the peaſantry of Scotland will ſerve to convince an unprejudiced obſerver that they poſſeſs a degree of intelligence not generally found among the ſame claſs of men in the other countries of Europe. In the very humbleſt condition of the Scottiſh peaſants every one can read, and moſt perſons are more or leſs ſkilled in writing and arithmetic; and under the diſguiſe of their uncouth appearance, and of their peculiar manners and dialect, a ſtranger will diſcover that they poſſeſs a curioſity, and have obtained a degree of information, correſponding to theſe acquirements.

"Theſe advantages they owe to the legal proviſion made by the parliament of Scotland in 1646, for the eſtabliſh-

ment of a ſchool in every pariſh throughout the kingdom, for the expreſs purpoſe of educating the poor—a law which may challenge compariſon with any act of legiſlation to be found in the records of hiſtory, whether we conſider the wiſdom of the ends in view, the ſimplicity of the means employed, or the proviſions made to render theſe means effectual to their purpoſe. This excellent ſtatute was repealed on the acceſſion of Charles II. in 1660, together with all the other laws paſſed during the commonwealth, as not being ſanctioned by the royal aſſent. It ſlept during the reigns of Charles and James, but was re-enacted preciſely in the ſame terms, by the Scottiſh parliament, after the revolution in 1696; and this is the laſt proviſion on the ſubject. Its effects on the national character may be conſidered to have commenced about the period of the Union, and, doubtleſs, it co-operated with the peace and ſecurity ariſing from that happy event, in producing the extraordinary change in favour of induſtry and good morals, which the character of the common people of Scotland has ſince undergone." *Vol.* i. *p.* 3.

"The manners and appearance of the Scottiſh peaſantry do not beſpeak to a ſtranger, the degree of their cultivation. In their own country, their induſtry is inferior to that of the ſame deſcription of men in the ſouthern diviſion of the iſland. Induſtry and the uſeful arts reached Scotland later than England; and though their advance has been rapid there, the effects produced are as yet far inferior both in reality and in appearance. The Scottiſh farmers have in general neither the opulence nor the comforts of thoſe of England, neither veſt the ſame capital in the ſoil, nor receive from it the ſame return. Their clothing, their food, and their habitations, are almoſt every where inferior*. Their appearance in theſe reſpects correſponds with the appearance of their country; and under the operation of patient induſtry, both are improving. Induſtry and the uſeful arts came later into Scotland than into England, becauſe the ſecurity of property came later. With cauſes of internal agitation and warfare ſimilar to thoſe which occurred to the more ſouthern nation, the people of Scotland were expoſed to more imminent hazards, and more extenſive and deſtructive ſpoliation, from external war. Occupied in the maintenance of their independence againſt their more powerful neighbours, to this were neceſſarily ſacrificed the arts of peace, and at certain periods, the flower of their population. And when the union of the crowns produced a ſecurity from national wars with England, for the century ſucceeding, the civil wars common to both diviſions of the iſland, and the dependance, perhaps the neceſſary dependance, of the Scottiſh councils on thoſe of the more powerful kingdom, counteracted this advantage. Even the union of the Britiſh nations was not, from obvious cauſes, immediately followed by all the benefits which it was ultimately deſtined to produce. At length, however, theſe benefits are diſtinctly felt, and generally acknowledged. Property is ſecure; manufactures and commerce increaſing, and agriculture is rapidly improving in Scotland. As yet indeed the farmers are not in general enabled to make improvements out of their own capitals, as in England; but the landholders who have ſeen and felt the advantages reſulting from them, contribute towards them with a liberal hand. Hence property, as well as population, is accumulating rapidly on the Scottiſh ſoil; and the nation, enjoying a great part of the bleſſings of Engliſhmen, and retaining ſeveral of their own happy inſtitutions, might be conſidered, if confidence could be placed in human foreſight, to be as yet only in an early ſtage of their progreſs. Yet there are obſtructions in their way. To the cultivation of the ſoil are oppoſed the extent and the ſtrictneſs of the entails; to the improvement of the people, the rapidly increaſing uſe of ſpirituous liquors, a deteſtable practice, which includes in its conſequences almoſt every evil, phyſical

* "Theſe remarks are confined to the claſs of farmers: the ſame correſponding inferiority will not be found in the condition of the cottagers and labourers, at leaſt in the article of food, as thoſe who examine this ſubject impartially will ſoon diſcover."

and

and moral*. The peculiarly ſocial diſpoſition of the Scottiſh peaſantry expoſes them to this practice. This diſpoſition, which is foſtered by their national ſongs and muſic, is, perhaps, characteriſtic of the nation at large. Though the ſource of many pleaſures, it counteracts, by its conſequences, the effects of their patience, induſtry, and frugality, both at home and abroad, of which thoſe eſpecially who have witneſſed the progreſs of Scotſmen in other countries, muſt have known many ſtriking inſtances.

"Since the Union, the manners and language of the people of Scotland have no longer a ſtandard among themſelves, but are tried by the ſtandard of the nation to which they are united. Though their habits are far from being flexible, yet it is evident that their manners and dialect are undergoing a rapid change. Even the farmers of the preſent day appear to have leſs of the peculiarities of their country in their ſpeech than the men of letters of the laſt generation. Burns, who never left the iſland, nor penetrated farther into England than Carliſle on the one hand, or Newcaſtle on the other, had leſs of the Scottiſh dialect than Hume, who lived for many years in the beſt ſociety of England and France; or perhaps than Robertſon, who wrote the Engliſh language in a ſtyle of ſuch purity: and if he had been in other reſpects fitted to take a lead in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, his pronunciation would neither have fettered his eloquence nor deprived it of its due effect." *Vol.* i. *p.* 22.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF BURNS.

"ROBERT Burns was, as is well known, the ſon of a farmer in Ayrſhire, and afterwards himſelf a farmer there; but having been unſucceſsful, he was about to emigrate to Jamaica. He had previouſly however attracted ſome notice by his poetical talents in the vicinity where he lived, and having publiſhed a ſmall volume of his poems at Kilmarnock, this drew upon him more general attention. In conſequence of the encouragement he received, he repaired to Edinburgh, and there publiſhed by ſubſcription an improved and enlarged edition of his poems, which met with extraordinary ſucceſs. By the profits ariſing from the ſale of this edition, he was enabled to enter on a farm in Dumfrieſshire; and having married a perſon to whom he had been long attached, he retired, to devote the remainder of his life to agriculture.—He was again, however, unſucceſsful, and abandoning his farm, he removed into the town of Dumfries, where he filled an inferior office in the exciſe, and where he terminated his life in July 1796, in his thirty-eighth year.

"The ſtrength and originality of his genius procured him the notice of many perſons diſtinguiſhed in the republic of letters, and among others, that of Dr. Moore, well known for his Views of Society and Manners on the Continent of Europe, for his Zeluco, and various other works.—To this gentleman our poet addreſſed a letter, after his firſt viſit to Edinburgh, giving a hiſtory of his life, up to the period of his writing. [In a compoſition never intended to ſee the light, elegance or perfect correctneſs of compoſition will not be expected. Theſe, however, will be compenſated by the opportunity of ſeeing our poet, as he gives the incidents of his life, unfold the peculiarities of his character with all the careleſs vigour and openneſs of his mind." *Vol.* i. *p.* 33.

EXTRACT FROM BURNS'S HISTORY OF HIS OWN LIFE.

"*Mauchline, 2d Auguſt* 1787.

"Sir,

"FOR ſome months paſt I have been rambling over the country, but I am now confined with ſome lingering complaints, originating, as I take it, in the ſtomach. To divert my ſpirits a little in this miſerable fog of *ennui*, I have taken a whim to give you a hiſtory of myſelf. My name has made ſome little noiſe in this country; you have done me the honour to intereſt your-

* "The amount of the duty on ſpirits diſtilled in Scotland is now upwards of 250,000*l.* annually. In 1777 it did not reach 8000*l.* The rate of the duty has indeed been raiſed; but making every allowance, the increaſe of conſumption muſt be enormous. This is independent of the duty on malt, &c. malt liquor, imported ſpirits, and wine."

ſelf very warmly in my behalf; and I think a faithful account of what character of a man I am, and how I came by that character, may perhaps amuſe you in an idle moment. I will give you an honeſt narrative, though I know it will be often at my own expenſe; for I aſſure you, Sir, I have, like Solomon, whoſe character, excepting in the trifling affair of *wiſdom*, I ſometimes think I reſemble, I have, I ſay, like him, *turned my eyes to behold madneſs and folly*, and, like him too, frequently ſhaken hands with their intoxicating friendſhip. * * * After you have peruſed theſe pages, ſhould you think them trifling and impertinent, I only beg leave to tell you that the poor author wrote them under ſome twitching qualms of conſcience, ariſing from a ſuſpicion that he was doing what he ought not to do; a predicament he has more than once been in before.

"I have not the moſt diſtant pretenſions to aſſume that character which the pye-coated guardians of eſcutcheons call a gentleman. When at Edinburgh laſt winter, I got acquainted in the herald's office, and looking through that granary of honours, I there found almoſt every name of the kingdom; but for me,

'My ancient but ignoble blood
'Has crept thro' ſcoundrels ever ſince the flood.'

Gules, Purpure, Argent, &c. quite diſowned me.

"My father was of the north of Scotland, the ſon of a farmer, and was thrown, by early misfortunes, on the world at large; where, after many years wanderings and ſojournings, he picked up a pretty large quantity of obſervation and experience, to which I am indebted for moſt of my little pretenſions to wiſdom. I have met with few who underſtood *men, their manners, and their ways*, equal to him; but ſtubborn, ungainly integrity, and headlong, ungovernable irraſcibility, are diſqualifying circumſtances; conſequently I was born a very poor man's ſon. For the firſt ſix or ſeven years of my life, my father was gardener to a worthy gentleman of ſmall eſtate in the neighbourhood of Ayr. Had he continued in that ſtation, I muſt have marched off to be one of the little underlings about a farm-houſe; but it was his deareſt wiſh and prayer to have it in his power to keep his children under his own eye, till they could diſcern between good and evil; ſo, with the aſſiſtance of his generous maſter, my father ventured on a ſmall farm on his eſtate. At thoſe years I was by no means a favourite with any body. I was a good deal noted for a retentive memory, a ſtubborn ſturdy ſomething in my diſpoſition, and an enthuſiaſtic idiot piety.—I ſay *idiot* piety, becauſe I was then but a child. Though it coſt the ſchool-maſter ſome thraſhings, I made an excellent Engliſh ſcholar; and by the time I was ten or eleven years of age, I was a critic in ſubſtantives, verbs, and particles. In my infant and boyiſh days too, I owed much to an old woman who reſided in the family, remarkable for her ignorance, credulity, and ſuperſtition. She had, I ſuppoſe, the largeſt collection in the country of tales and ſongs concerning devils, ghoſts, fairies, brownies, witches, warlocks, ſpunkies, kelpies, elf-candles, dead-lights, wraiths, apparitions, cantraips, giants, enchanted towers, dragons, and other trumpery. This cultivated the latent ſeeds of poetry; but had ſo ſtrong an effect on my imagination, that to this hour, in my nocturnal rambles, I ſometimes keep a ſharp look-out in ſuſpicious places; and though nobody can be more ſceptical than I am in ſuch matters, yet it often takes an effort of philoſophy to ſhake off theſe idle terrors. The earlieſt compoſition that I recollect taking pleaſure in was The Viſion of Mirza, and a hymn of Addiſon's, beginning, 'How are thy ſervants bleſt, O Lord!' I particularly remember one half-ſtanza, which was muſic to my boyiſh ear—

'For tho' on dreadful whirls we hung
'High on the broken wave—

I met with theſe pieces in Maſon's Engliſh Collection, one of my ſchool-books. The two firſt books I ever read in private, and which gave me more pleaſure than any two books I ever read ſince, were, The Life of Hannibal, and The Hiſtory of Sir William Wallace. Hannibal gave my young ideas ſuch a turn, that I uſed to ſtrut in raptures up and down after the recruiting drum and bagpipe, and wiſh myſelf tall enough to be a ſoldier; while the ſtory of Wallace poured a Scottiſh prejudice into my veins, which will

will boil along there, till the floodgates of life ſhut in eternal reſt.

"Polemical divinity about this time was putting the country half mad, and I, ambitious of ſhining in converſation parties on Sundays between ſermons, at funerals, &c. uſed, a few years afterwards, to puzzle Calviniſm with ſo much heat and indiſcretion, that I raiſed a hue and cry of hereſy againſt me, which has not ceaſed to this hour.

"My vicinity to Ayr was of ſome advantage to me. My ſocial diſpoſition, when not checked by ſome modification of ſpited pride, was, like our catechiſm definition of infinitude, *without bounds or limits*. I formed ſeveral connexions with other younkers who poſſeſſed ſuperior advantages; the *youngling* actors who were buſy in the rehearſal of parts in which they were ſhortly to appear on the ſtage of life, where, alas! I was deſtined to drudge behind the ſcenes. It is not commonly at this green age that our young gentry have a juſt ſenſe of the immenſe diſtance between them and their ragged playfellows. It takes a few daſhes into the world, to give the young great man that proper, decent, unnoticing diſregard for the poor, inſignificant, ſtupid devils, the mechanics and peaſantry around him, who were perhaps born in the ſame village. My young ſuperiors never inſulted the *clouterly* appearance of my ploughboy carcaſe, the two extremes of which were often expoſed to all the inclemencies of all the ſeaſons. They would give me ſtray volumes of books: among them, even then, I could pick up ſome obſervations; and one whoſe heart I am ſure not even the *Munny Begum* ſcenes have tainted, helped me to a little French. Parting with theſe my young friends and benefactors, as they occaſionally went off for the Eaſt or Weſt Indies, was often to me a ſore affliction, but I was ſoon called to more ſerious evils. My father's generous maſter died; the farm proved a ruinous bargain; and, to clench the misfortune, we fell into the hands of a factor, who ſat for the picture I have drawn of one in my Tale of two Dogs. My father was advanced in life when he married; I was the eldeſt of ſeven children, and he, worn out by early hardſhips, was unfit for labour. My father's ſpirit was ſoon irritated, but not eaſily broken. There was a freedom in his leaſe in two years more, and to weather theſe two years we retrenched our expenſes. We lived very poorly: I was a dexterous ploughman for my age; and the next eldeſt to me was a brother (Gilbert) who could drive the plough very well, and help me to thraſh the corn. A novel-writer might perhaps have viewed theſe ſcenes with ſome ſatisfaction, but ſo did not I; my indignation yet boils at the recollection of the ſ——l factor's inſolent threatening letters, which uſed to ſet us all in tears.

"This kind of life—the cheerleſs gloom of a hermit, with the unceaſing moil of a galley-ſlave, brought me to my ſixteenth year; a little before which period I firſt committed the ſin of rhyme. You know our country cuſtom of coupling a man and woman together as partners in the labours of harveſt. In my fifteenth autumn, my partner was a bewitching creature, a year younger than myſelf. My ſcarcity of Engliſh denies me the power of doing her juſtice in that language, but you know the Scottiſh idiom—ſhe was a *bonny, ſweet, ſonſie laſs*. In ſhort, ſhe altogether, unwittingly to herſelf, initiated me in that delicious paſſion which, in ſpite of acid diſappointment, gin-horſe prudence, and bookworm philoſophy, I hold to be the firſt of human joys, our deareſt bleſſing here below! How ſhe caught the contagion I cannot tell; you medical people talk much of infection from breathing the ſame air, the touch, &c. but I never expreſsly ſaid I loved her. Indeed I did not know myſelf why I liked ſo much to loiter behind with her, when returning in the evening from our labours; why the tones of her voice made my heart-ſtrings thrill like an Æolian harp, and particularly why my pulſe beat ſuch a furious ratan when I looked and fingered over her little hand to pick out the cruel nettle-ſtings and thiſtles.—Among her other love-inſpiring qualities, ſhe ſung ſweetly; and it was her favourite reel to which I attempted giving an embodied vehicle in rhyme. I was not ſo preſumptuous as to imagine that I could make verſes like printed ones, compoſed by men who had Greek and Latin; but my girl ſung a ſong which was ſaid to be compoſed by a ſmall country laird's ſon, on one of his father's maids, with whom

whom he was in love; and I ſaw no reaſon why I might not rhyme as well as he; for excepting that he could ſmear ſheep, and caſt peats, his father living in the moorlands, he had no more ſcholarcraft than myſelf.

"Thus with me began love and poetry; which at times have been my only, and till within the laſt twelve months, have been my higheſt enjoyment. My father ſtruggled on till he reached the freedom in his leaſe, when he entered on a larger farm, about ten miles farther in the country. The nature of the bargain he made was ſuch as to throw a little ready money into his hands at the commencement of his leaſe, otherwiſe the affair would have been impracticable. For four years we lived comfortably here, but a difference commencing between him and his landlord as to terms, after three years toſſing and whirling in the vortex of litigation, my father was juſt ſaved from the horrors of a jail, by a conſumption, which, after two years promiſes, kindly ſtepped in, and carried him away, to *where the wicked ceaſe from troubling, and where the weary are at reſt!*"

(To be continued.)

LVIII. *An Eſſay on Sculpture:* in a Series of Epiſtles to John Flaxman, Eſq. R. A. With Notes. By WILLIAM HAYLEY, Eſq. 4to. pp. 358. 1l. 7s. *Cadell and Davies.*

LIST OF PLATES.

PERICLES, from a Buſt in the Poſſeſſion of Charles Townley, Eſq. (An Outline.)

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EXTRACTS.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE ART OF SCULPTURE.

"THERE are who, led by Fancy's airy clue,
In Scythian wilds the birth of Sculpture view,
And image to themſelves her youthful hand,
Prompted by dark Devotion's fond command,
To form, of yielding ſtone or ductile clay,
An early ſymbol of Almighty ſway;
The bull's ſtern front, to which rude myriads kneel,
The favourite idol of benighted zeal*.
"Others a ſofter origin aſſign
To the young beauties of this art benign—

To

* "An ingenious foreigner, who has added extenſive learning to a lively imagination, and who publiſhed, in our country, a work of conſiderable magnitude on the origin and progreſs of the arts, indulges a conjecture that the head

To Love, inſpiring the Corinthian maid
Fondly to fix her ſleeping lover's ſhade;
And her kind ſire's congenial ſkill they trace
The new attraction of a modell'd face ‡.
" The king, whoſe power, by intellect refin'd,
Enthron'd each ſcience in his ample mind,
Tells, in his hallow'd page, how Sculpture roſe,
To ſooth the anguiſh of parental woes;
How firſt a father, in affliction's ſtorm,
Of his dead darling wrought the mimic form,
Impaſſion'd Nature's laudable relief,
Till impious worſhip grew from tender grief †.

" No

head of the urus, or ſavage bull, was the earlieſt work of ſculpture. This idea ſtruck him ſo forcibly, that he has endeavoured to diſplay and confirm a conjecture, not very probable, in two paſſages of his elaborate and amuſing reſearches."

‡ " Two reſpectable writers of antiquity, the philoſopher Athenagoras, and the naturaliſt Pliny, agree in deriving the art of modelling from the celebrated though anonymous Maid of Corinth, whoſe father Dibutades, a potter, was ſo pleaſed with the ingenuity of his daughter, in drawing the ſhade of her ſleeping lover, by lamp-light, on a wall, that he is ſaid to have filled her outline with clay, and, hardening it with the reſt of his earthen-ware, to have thus produced a buſt, or a medallion (for it might be either), which was preſerved at Corinth as a curious rudiment of art, till that city was deſtroyed by Mummius, according to a tradition mentioned by Pliny. The Athenian philoſopher, who lived a conſiderable time after the deſtruction, and after the revival of Corinth, ſpeaks of this intereſting production of early art as being ſtill preſerved when he wrote, in the reign of Marcus Aurelius."

† " ' For a father, afflicted with untimely mourning, when he hath made an ' image of his child ſoon taken away, now honoured him as a god which was ' then a dead man, and delivered to thoſe that were under him ceremonies and ' ſacrifices.

" ' Thus, in proceſs of time, an ungodly cuſtom grown ſtrong, was kept as ' a law, and graven images were worſhipped by the commandments of kings.' The Wiſdom of Solomon, ch. xiv. v. 15.

" Herodotus has recorded the very ſingular honours that were paid to a deceaſed daughter by the afflicted Mycerinus, an Ægyptian monarch.

" From the energy of thoſe inventive paſſions, love and grief, we might be induced to ſuppoſe that the earlieſt efforts of rude ſculpture would be ſuch as they ſuggeſted for the purpoſe of obtaining a reſemblance, however imperfect, of ſome mortal infinitely beloved or regretted: but hiſtory proves that ſuperſtitious fear is a paſſion ſtill more creative; and in Greece, which may be conſidered as the home, though not the native climate of ſculpture, it is evident that endeavours to repreſent different divinities by the rudeſt ſymbols preceded every attempt to expreſs human features by any kind of model. Stocks and ſtones were confeſſedly worſhipped as celeſtial powers, in that land of ingenuity, before any thing like a ſtatue, buſt, or medallion appeared. The trunk of an old tree was ſolemnly preſerved by the Theſpians, and idolized as their Juno *. But ſtones, of a cubic form, were their more general ſymbols; and Pauſanias mentions a collection of theſe at Pharæ in Achaia, in number about thirty, and each diſtinguiſhed by the name of a particular divinity. They ſtood near a ſtatue of Mercury, and were probably regarded, in the age of Pauſanias, as curious reliques of that ancient mode of worſhip, which, according to his account, had been prevalent among all the Greeks.

" The firſt Minerva adored at Athens is ſaid to have been nothing more than a rough pointed ſtake. In contemplating the great contraſt between ſuch objects of popular veneration and the works of Phidias and Praxiteles, the mind takes a generous delight in the progreſſive powers of human ingenuity. The

* " Clemens Alexandrinus, who gives a ſimilar account of ſeveral ancient idols, informs us that theſe rude ſymbols were gradually exchanged for ſtatues of the human form, which acquired the appellation βρετη της εκ βροτων επωνυμιας."

pleaſure

"No ſingle region of the ſpacious earth
Can take excluſive pride in Sculpture's birth.
Whene'er God, with bounty unconfin'd,
Gave man, his image, a creative mind,
Its lovely children, arts mimetic, ſprung,
And ſpoke, through different lands, in every tongue.

"Though keen reſearch, elate with Learning's pride,
From vain conjecture would in vain decide
How Sculpture firſt, in early twilight's hour,
Made the firſt eſſay of her infant power;
Though clouds of fabulous tradition hide
Her fam'd Prometheus, her primæval pride*:

Still

pleaſure we naturally feel in ſuch a contraſt has induced many writers to inveſtigate, with great labour, the obſcure origin of different arts. M. D'Hancarville, in the ingenious diſſertations prefixed to his Etruſcan Antiquities, has endeavoured to trace the riſe and early progreſs of ſculpture through many centuries of darkneſs prior to the age of Dædalus; a period with which the active enthuſiaſm of Winckelmann had ſeemed to ſatisfy itſelf, in his elaborate and animated Hiſtory of ancient Art.

"If the conjectures of a writer may be truſted, who ventures to delineate a period ſo very diſtant and dark, the origin of Grecian ſculpture may be aſſigned to the reign of Apis, the ſucceſſor of Phoroneus, about 1778 years before the Chriſtian æra; and according to a very reaſonable ſuppoſition of M. D'Hancarville, this delightful and difficult art was more than a thouſand years in proceeding, by inſenſible degrees, from a ſtate of rude barbarity to its period of exquiſite perfection. Of its moſt remarkable ſteps, and of many memorable artiſts who particularly contributed to its advancement, I ſhall ſpeak in ſubſequent notes. I return to the immediate ſubject of this,—the diſpoſition to fond idolatry in an afflicted parent. Two ſtriking, though very different characters of the ancient world are remarkable examples of this diſpoſition—Nimrod and Cicero. The ſtrong feelings of nature, on the loſs of a beloved child, produced the ſame wildneſs of affectionate fancy in the imperial hunter and in the republican philoſopher. Thoſe who recollect the infinite tenderneſs with which the great Roman orator ſpeaks, in his Letters, of his darling Tullia, will forgive and pity the unhappy father, whoſe exceſs of affliction led him ſo far to forget his own philoſophical principles as to think very ſeriouſly of building, not a tomb, but a temple, to his departed child, as a proper object of worſhip. The Abbé Mongault has clearly aſcertained this intention of Cicero, in his intereſting remarks on the Fanum Tulliæ, in the Memoirs of the French Academy."

* "Of all the celebrated perſonages of antiquity, there is not one who ſeems to have had a harder fate, in every point of view, than this extraordinary character. He has peculiar claims to a place in this work, from having been long regarded as the very firſt of Pagan artiſts, and indeed, the firſt of philoſophers. The poets have repreſented him as ſuffering the ſevereſt of tortures for ingenuity and benevolence. His acute and energetic ſpirit, nobly painted by Æſchylus, rendered him a favourite hero of the Athenian, and afterwards of the Roman ſtage, as we may conjecture from the fragments of Accius. At Athens he had an altar inſcribed to him in the Academy; and a feſtival was held in his honour, diſtinguiſhed by a race, in which the candidates for the prize carried a flame as they ran, and he only was conſidered as the victor who brought it alive to the goal †. Pauſanias, who mentions this tribute to the memory of Prometheus, relates alſo that the inhabitants of Phocis preſerved, with great veneration, ſome reliques of the very clay from which this firſt of modellers was ſaid to have faſhioned man. Yet ſome of the Pagan philoſophers did not ſcruple to deny the mortal exiſtence of Prometheus, and to reduce him to a mere ſymbol of man's inventive faculty. Some early Chriſtian writers

† "M. de Caylus has inſerted in the firſt volume of his Antiquities a vignette, formed from a monument found in Athens, alluding to this race."

treat

Still can the eyes of Fancy and of Truth
Behold her ſhining in attractive youth,
By Love, by Grief, by Piety careſs'd,
Alternate nurſling of each hallow'd breaſt;
Rear'd, by their care, to work as each inſpires,
And fondly miniſt'ring to their deſires." *P.* 27.

ENGLAND—MILTON.

"WHEN foreign pride would Britiſh minds enchain,
Periſh the doubt, prepoſterouſly vain,
That mental tyrants arrogantly ſtart
To limit England in the ſphere of art †!
Has ſhe not borne, to men and angels dear,
A poet who, beyond his Greek compeer,
In Fancy's field the diſk of glory hurl'd—
The hallow'd Homer of the Chriſtian world?
Aſſociate arts alternate luſtre lend;
Each, in her hour, appears a ſiſter's friend.
Say why in ſculpture Greece has reign'd ſupreme?
Nature with marble gave her rocks to teem;

treat him with ſtill more ſeverity. The reſpectable Lactantius, in particular, allows him his exiſtence and his ingenuity, but deſcribes him as employing his rare powers to the baſeſt purpoſes, to promote the prepoſterous ambition of his relation Jupiter; and as contriving, by his ſculptural art, to convert the tyrant into a god.

"Of an intereſting character, ſo long the ſport and victim of fancy, fable, and conjecture, it is natural to deſire, but very difficult to obtain, a ſimple, rational hiſtory. Who ſhall ſolve the doubt whether Prometheus really exiſted or not? He has been called a Cretan, an Ægyptian, a Scythian; and Olaus Rudbecke, in that marvellous work of extenſive erudition and fanciful ingenuity, his Atlantica, ſeems inclined to make him a Swede, and claim him for a countryman with the reſt of the Titans. Of our own modern writers, Lord Bacon and Mr. Bryant (two reſpectable names) agree with the emperor Julian in their inclination to melt this primæval artiſt into a mere allegory. I confeſs myſelf rather inclined to the opinion of the learned and intelligent Brucker, who, in his elaborate and candid Hiſtory of Philoſophy, has very modeſtly ſtated ſuch conjectures of his own, concerning this celebrated perſonage, as account, in a very probable manner, for all his fabulous adventures. This author imagines that Prometheus was a ſervant, high in the confidence of Oſiris, an Ægyptian monarch, who venturing, without the permiſſion of his ſovereign, to communicate the arts of Ægypt to the ruder Greeks, was impriſoned for that offence, and tormented, till the Ægyptian officer who guarded him was ſlain by Hercules, and the priſoner ſet free. But whether Prometheus had a real, or only an imaginary exiſtence, it is clear that the artiſts as well as the poets of antiquity were employed in giving celebrity to his intereſting character.

"Before I diſmiſs Prometheus, let me obſerve, that if we believe him to have exiſted, we may ſtill acquit him of the offence that Lactantius imputes to him. He was certainly not the firſt mortal who induced his fellow-creatures to worſhip an idol of the human ſhape. Cedrenus aſſerts that Serug and Terah, the progenitors of Abraham, were both makers of images; and adds, that Abraham burnt the idols of Terah his father. Thoſe who have endeavoured to aſcertain the age of Prometheus place him in a later period, and make him a cotemporary of Moſes. The worſhip of idols, as the Preſident Goguet juſtly remarks, in his learned and ſenſible book on the Origin of Laws and Arts, may be traced to a very high antiquity: 'Les teraphim que Rachel deroba à ſon 'pere Laban étoient, ſuivant l'avis des meilleurs interprêtes, de petites idoles 'qui avoient la figure humaine.'—GOGUET, tom. i. p. 355.

† "Every friend to literary merit muſt lament that writers of ſuch deſerved celebrity as Monteſquieu and Winkelmann, could be induced to diſfigure their immortal works with the ſuppoſition that the inhabitants of England labour under a natural incapacity of attaining excellence in the fine arts; a ſuppoſition that can only diſgrace thoſe who admit and endeavour to ſupport it."

And foſtering Freedom bade her chiſel trace
Unfetter'd forms of dignity and grace;
Propitious both to Art: but higher ſtill
Flows the bright fountain of her plaſtic ſkill.
Homer firſt vivified the public mind,
Arm'd it with ſtrength, with elegance refin'd;
From him, that mind with images replete,
As Sculpture potent, and as Painting ſweet,
Grew by degrees, in various branches bright;
Congenial faculties purſu'd his flight;
And Phidias roſe, while Art and Nature ſmil'd,
The mighty poet's intellectual child
Whom Sculpture boaſted in her proudeſt hour,
By Heaven inveſted with Homeric power.
" When, truer to itſelf, the Britiſh mind,
More keen for honours of the pureſt kind,
To Milton's genius ſuch regard ſhall pay
As Greece for Homer gloried to diſplay,
Like Phidias, then, her ſculptors ſhall aſpire
To quicken marble with Miltonic fire;
And Attic deities ſhall yield the palm
To lovelier forms, ſeraphically calm."
P. 34.

THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.

" WITNESS, Lyſippus, that ſtupendous frame
Form'd by thy pupil for his country's fame;
Who, when foil'd War renounc'd her rich abodes,
Rear'd the proud trophy of triumphant Rhodes
In giant ſplendour which the world amaz'd,
Portentous in his bulk this proud Apollo blaz'd;
So large, ſo lofty, that, beneath his baſe,
Mortals ſeem'd ſhrunk below the pigmy race.
" Yet let not vain, cenſorious ſpleen deride
This Pagan monument of tow'ring pride.
Great in his aim, in patriot purpoſe good,
A glorious witneſs the Coloſſus ſtood,
How his brave iſle, in valour's trying hour,
Joy'd to reſiſt Invaſion's ruffian power;
Still to invading arms this fortune fall,
To deck thoſe iſles they threaten to enthral.
" But with what ſpeed can time and chance deſtroy
The piles of honour, and the pomp of joy!
Though rear'd with ableſt art that might defy
Tempeſtuous ſeaſons and a raging ſky,
Subtler Deſtruction waits the ſovereign block,
The deep foundations of his iſland rock;
Earth, as inſulted, to her centre ſhakes,
Th' enormous idol reels—he falls—he breaks!
Amazement's eye his ſmalleſt fragments fill,
In ruin mighty, and a wonder ſtill:
His fall is felt through Glory's wounded heart,
And Grief's convulſion ſhakes the ſphere of Art*.

Ye

* " M. de Caylus cloſes one of his diſcourſes on the ſculpture of the ancients, in the Memoirs of the French Academy, with a circumſtantial account of the Rhodian Coloſſus, collected from the authors of remote and recent times who have occaſionally mentioned this moſt magnificent of all coloſſal figures, the memorable production of a little iſland once ennobled by the united influence of liberty, art, and naval power! Yet, after the reſearches of an accompliſhed writer, on a ſubject ſo attractive to his fancy, we muſt ſtill remain in ignorance of ſome particulars relating to this intereſting image, that a lover of the arts would be glad to aſcertain. Much, however, is known. Pliny has deſcribed the fragments of this coloſſus in clear and animated language. Lib. xxxiv. c. 7. The Greek epigram, containing its dimenſions, varies (according to different readings) from ſeventy to eighty cubits. M. de Caylus, forming his calculation from the expreſſion of Pliny, that few men could embrace

Ye Rhodians! early a diſtinguiſh'd race
For arts and arms, Minerva's double grace;

Ye, who around this ſhatter'd maſs lament
Your honour ruin'd in the dire event!

brace the thumb, concludes that the height of the perfect ſtatue was about an hundred and five feet.

"We learn from Strabo that it was broken aſunder at the knees, and that the Rhodians conſidered themſelves as prohibited by an oracle from replacing it. They probably guarded the fragments with a religious veneration. I know not otherwiſe how to account for a very ſurpriſing fact, which my deceaſed friend Gibbon has recorded with his uſual elegance and energy of expreſſion. He obſerves, that 'after ſtanding fifty-ſix years, the Coloſſus of 'Rhodes was overthrown by an earthquake: but the maſſy trunk and huge 'fragments lay ſcattered eight centuries on the ground.' I cannot tranſcribe the words of an accompliſhed author, whoſe memory is ſo juſtly dear to me, without reflecting, with poignant regret, what infinite advantages, for the improvement of my preſent work, I might have derived from his taſte, knowledge, and kindneſs, had his life been extended according to my wiſhes. Gibbon, though he was not a collector of ſtatues or pictures, had a lively eſteem for all the fine arts.

"I return to the Rhodian Apollo.—If we may truſt the Byzantine writers, Theophanes and Conſtantine, the braſs of this coloſſus was gilt. The Saracen chief who invaded Rhodes in the year 672, ſeized and tranſported this ponderous plunder into Syria, where it was publicly ſold to a Jew of Edeſſa. The ſtory of loading nine hundred camels with the weight of theſe ſtupendous relics has the air of an Arabian tale. M. de Caylus imagines that modern writers have fallen into a great miſtake concerning the attitude and the ſtation of the ſtanding coloſſus, by repreſenting it as a ſtriding figure at the entrance of the port, as the reader may have ſeen it in ordinary prints, with veſſels ſailing between its legs. This intelligent writer rather ſuppoſes it to have been placed on the ſhore, upon a ſingle triangular baſis of white marble. He ſays that no ancient author, no ancient monument, is found to countenance the modern ſuppoſition of a ſtriding attitude: yet I apprehend the following epigram in the Anthologia, according to one mode of conſtruction, amounts almoſt to a proof that the ſtatue had a double baſis; part on the land, and part in the water:

Εις αγαλμα τω Ηλιω παρα των Ροδιων.

Αυτω σοι προς Ολυμπον εμακυναντο Κολοσσον
Τονδε Ροδω ναιται Δωριδος Αιλιε,
Χαλκειον, ανικα κυμα κατενασσαντες Ενυες,
Εςεψαν πατραν δυσμενεων εναρεις.
Ου γαρ υπερ πελαγευς μονον ανθεσαν, αλλα και ενγα
Αβρον αδωλωτω φεγγος ελευθεριης.
Τοις γαρ αφ' Ηρακληος αεξηθεισι γενεθλης,
Πατριος εν ποντω, κην χθονι κοιρανιη.

On the Statue raiſed to the Sun by the Rhodians.

'To thee, O Sun! thy Rhodians bade ariſe
This bright coloſſus, tow'ring to the ſkies,
Of braſs; for they, invaſion's tide repreſs'd,
Thus crown'd their iſle with ſpoils, true valour's teſt!
O'er land and water it was theirs to raiſe
Unconquer'd Liberty's enlivening blaze;
For they, who drew from Hercules their birth,
Were heirs of empire o'er the ſea and earth.'

"But circumſtances relating to this celebrated work are ſo far from being clearly known, that the ſtatue has been aſcribed to different artiſts: to Chares, to Laches, and to Lyſippus himſelf. Meurſius ſuppoſes, with great probability, that it was begun by Chares, and finiſhed by Laches. Theſe two ſculptors were both natives of Lindus, a Rhodian city; and Chares is known to have been a favourite diſciple of Lyſippus."

Mourn not your fall'n Coloſſus, but complain
Of change more ruinous to Sculpture's reign!
Mourn for degenerate Athens, where the king,
From whoſe foil'd arms your ſtatue ſeem'd to ſpring,
No more reſiſted, finds a ſervile crowd
Tam'd to his yoke, and in his praiſes loud;
Where Art is ſeen in Proſtitution's hour,
Dejecting virtue, and exalting power."
P. 68.

LIX. *Turner's Embaſſy to the Court of the Teſhoo Lama.* (Concluded from p. 254.)

POLYANDRY, PECULIAR TO TIBET.

"A PECULIAR cuſtom prevails, with regard to the union of the ſexes, in Tibet; a cuſtom, at once different from the modes of Europe, where one female becomes the wife of one male; and oppoſite to the practice of Aſia, at leaſt of very great part of it, where one male aſſumes an uncontrolled deſpotiſm over many females, limiting his connexion with wives and concubines only by the extent of his reſources. Here we find a practice equally ſtrange, that of polyandry, if I may ſo call it, univerſally prevailing; and ſee one female, aſſociating her fate and fortune with all the brothers of a family, without any reſtriction of age, or of numbers. The choice of a wife is the privilege of the elder brother: and ſingular as it may ſeem, I have been aſſured, that a Tibetian wife is as jealous of her connubial rites, though thus joined to a numerous party of huſbands, as the deſpot of an Indian zennana is of the favours of his impriſoned fair. Under circumſtances ſo unfavourable, it is no wonder that the buſineſs of increaſing the ſpecies is but coldly carried on.

"Officers of ſtate, as well as thoſe who aſpire to ſuch diſtinctions, deem it, indeed, a buſineſs ill ſuited with their dignity, or duties, to attend to the propagation of their ſpecies; and retire from this eſſential care, abandoning it entirely to mere plebeians. Marriage, in fact, amongſt them, ſeems to be conſidered rather as an odium, a heavy burden, the weight and obloquy of which, a whole family are diſpoſed to leſſen, by ſharing it among them.

"The number of huſbands is not, as far as I could learn, defined or reſtricted within any limits; it ſometimes happens, that in a ſmall family there is but one male; and the number may ſeldom perhaps exceed that, which a native of rank, during my reſidence at Teſhoo Loomboo, pointed out to me in a family reſident in the neighbourhood, in which five brothers were then living together very happily, with one female, under the ſame connubial compact. Nor is this ſort of league confined to the lower ranks of people alone; it is found alſo frequently in the moſt opulent families.

"However this cuſtom, which as a traveller I am obliged to notice, may intrinſically deſerve reprobation, yet it muſt at the ſame time be allowed, that local laws very frequently reſult from local cauſes; and that, in conſequence of the peculiar prejudices and opinions of one people, the ſame practice may be viewed in one country in the blackeſt light, which another people may not only ſee fit occaſion to tolerate, but even to recommend. Thus we find, that neither the practice of polygamy in India, nor of polyandry in Tibet, is without its advocates.

"The influence of this cuſtom on the manners of the people, as far as I could trace, has not been unfavourable. Humanity, and an unartificial gentleneſs of diſpoſition, are the conſtant inheritance of a Tibetian.

"I never ſaw theſe qualities poſſeſſed by any people in a more eminent degree. Without being ſervilely officious, they are always obliging; the higher ranks are unaſſuming; the inferior, reſpectful in their behaviour; nor are they at all deficient in attention to the female ſex; but, as we find them moderate in all their paſſions, in this reſpect, alſo, their conduct is equally remote from rudeneſs and adulation. Comparatively with their ſouthern neighbours, the women of Tibet enjoy an elevated ſtation in ſociety. To the privileges of unbounded liberty, the wife here adds the character of miſtreſs of the family, and companion of her huſbands. The company of all, indeed, ſhe is not at all times entitled to expect. Different purſuits, either agricultural employments or mercantile ſpeculations, may occaſionally

occaſionally cauſe the temporary abſence of each; yet whatever be the reſult, the profit of the labourer flows into the common ſtore; and when he returns, whatever may have been his fortune, he is ſecure of a grateful welcome to a ſocial home.

"To deſcant upon eſtabliſhed uſages, that have exiſted far beyond the date of any written records, or the more obſcure traces of tradition, with a view to diſcover their origin, or object, is indeed entering upon a field, which affords ample ſcope for ingenious and fanciful ſpeculation; but under ſuch circumſtances, all the efforts of the ſpeculatiſt frequently tend only to raiſe new doubts, and involve the ſubject of inquiry in ſtill more myſterious obſcurity. Whether or not, at ſome remote period of time, when population was in its infancy, from the operation of ſome unknown cauſe, there exiſted ſo great a proportion of males to females in this nation, as rendered the ſingle poſſeſſion of one woman a bleſſing too great for any individual to aſpire to, and, in conſequence, this compromiſe may have been adopted by general conſent; or whether a too numerous population may have overburdened a meagre ſoil; I will leave to the determination of others, more able to decide on ſuch a queſtion. It is ſufficient for me to mark manners as I find them.

"But it certainly appears, that ſuperabundant population in an unfertile country, muſt be the greateſt of all calamities, and produce eternal warfare, or eternal want. Either the moſt active, and the moſt able part of the community, muſt be compelled to emigrate, and to become ſoldiers of fortune, or merchants of chance; or elſe, if they remain at home, be liable to fall a prey to famine, in conſequence of ſome accidental failure in their ſcanty crops. By thus linking whole families together in the matrimonial yoke, the too rapid increaſe of population was perhaps checked, and an alarm prevented, capable of pervading the moſt fertile region upon earth, and of giving birth to the moſt inhuman and unnatural practice, in the richeſt, the moſt productive, and the moſt populous country in the world. I allude to the empire of China; where a mother, not foreſeeing the means of raiſing, or providing for, a numerous family, expoſes her new-born infant to periſh in the fields: a crime, however odious, by no means, I am aſſured, unfrequent. With this, the Tibetians never can be charged. Their cuſtom, as it eventually operates againſt ſuperabundant population, tends alſo to prevent domeſtic diſcords, ariſing from a diviſion of family intereſts, and to concentrate all the ſpirit, and all the virtues, inherent in illuſtrious blood.

"The ceremonies of marriage are neither tedious nor intricate in Tibet. Their courtſhips are carried on with little art, and quickly brought to a concluſion. The elder brother of a family, to whom the choice belongs, when enamoured of a damſel, makes his propoſal to the parents. If his ſuit is approved, and the offer accepted, the parents, with their daughter, repair to the ſuitor's houſe, where the male and female acquaintance of both parties meet and carouſe for the ſpace of three days, with muſic, dancing, and every kind of feſtivity. At the expiration of this time the marriage is complete. The prieſts of Tibet, who ſhun the ſociety of women, have no ſhare in theſe ceremonies, or in ratifying the obligation between the parties. Mutual conſent is their only bond of union, and the parties preſent are witneſſes to the contract, which, it ſeems, is formed indiſſolubly for life. The huſband has it not in his power to rid himſelf of a troubleſome companion, nor the wife to withdraw herſelf from the huſband, unleſs indeed the ſame uniſon of ſentiment that joined their hands, ſhould prompt their ſeparation; but in ſuch a caſe, they are never left at liberty to form a new alliance. Inſtances of incontinency are rare; but if a married female be found to violate her compact, the crime is expiated by corporal puniſhment, and the favoured lover effaces the obloquy of his tranſgreſſion by a pecuniary fine.

"If, in general ſociety, the males be ſometimes chargeable with coldneſs towards the female ſex, they cannot, therefore, be ſaid, with cynical ſeverity, to forbid them all indulgence; ſince very preciſe chaſtity, before they marry, is not expected in the fair ſex, though, when they have once formed a contract, they are by no means permitted, with impunity, to break it."

P. 348.

MINERAL

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS OF THIBET.

"THE hills in Thibet have, from their general appearance, ſtrong marks of containing thoſe foſſils that are inimical to vegetation; ſuch are moſt of the ores of the metal and pyritical matter.

"The country properly explored, promiſes, better than any I have ſeen, to gratify the curioſity of a philoſopher, and to reward the labours of a mineraliſt. Accident, more than a ſpirit of enterpriſe and inquiry, has already diſcovered the preſence of many valuable ores and minerals in Thibet. The firſt in this liſt is, deſervedly, gold: they find it in large quantities, and frequently very pure. In the form of gold duſt, it is found in the beds of rivers, and at their ſeveral bendings, generally attached to ſmall pieces of ſtone, with every appearance of its having been part of a larger maſs. They find it ſometimes in large maſſes, lumps, and irregular veins; the adhering ſtone is generally flint or quartz, and I have ſometimes ſeen a half-formed, impure ſort of precious ſtone in the maſs. By a common proceſs for the purification of gold, I extracted twelve *per cent.* of refuſe from ſome gold duſt; and, on examination, found it to be ſand, and filings of iron, which laſt was not likely to have been with it in its native ſtate, but probably employed for the purpoſe of adulteration. Two days journey from Tiſſoolumboo there is a lead-mine; the ore is much the ſame as that found in Derbyſhire, mineralized by ſulphur, and the metal obtained by the very ſimple operation of fuſion alone. Moſt lead contains a portion of ſilver, and ſome in ſuch proportion, as to make it an object to work the lead ore, for the ſake of the ſilver. Cinnabar, containing a large portion of quickſilver, is found in Thibet, and might be advantageouſly employed for the purpoſe of extracting this metal. The proceſs is ſimple, by diſtillation; but to carry it on in the great, would require more fuel than the country can well ſupply. I have ſeen ores and looſe ſtones containing copper, and have not a doubt of its being found in great abundance in the country. Iron is more frequently to be met with in Boutan than in Thibet; and, was it more common, the difficulty of procuring proper fuel for ſmelting the leſs valuable ores, muſt prove an inſuperable objection to the working them. The dung of animals is the only ſubſtitute they have for firewood; and with that alone they will never be able to excite a degree of heat ſufficiently intenſe for ſuch purpoſes. Thus ſituated, the moſt valuable diſcovery for them would be that of a coal-mine. In ſome parts of China bordering on Thibet coal is found, and uſed as fuel.

"Tincal, the nature and production of which we have only, hitherto, been able to gueſs at, is now well known; and Thibet, from whence we are ſupplied, contains it in inexhauſtible quantities. It is a foſſil, brought to market in the ſtate in which it is dug out of the lake, and afterwards refined into borax by ourſelves. Rock-ſalt is likewiſe found in great abundance in Thibet.

"The lake, from whence tincal and rock-ſalt are collected, is about fifteen days journey from Tiſſoolumboo, and to the northward of it. It is encompaſſed on all ſides by rocky hills, without any brooks or rivulets near at hand; but its waters are ſupplied by ſprings, which being ſaltiſh to the taſte, are not uſed by the natives. The tincal is depoſited or formed in the bed of the lake, and thoſe who go to collect it, dig it up in large maſſes, which they afterwards break into ſmall pieces, for the convenience of carriage, expoſing it to the air to dry. Although tincal has been collected from this lake for a great length of time, the quantity is not perceptibly diminiſhed; and as the cavities made by digging it, ſoon wear out, or fill up, it is an opinion with the people, that the formation of freſh tincal is going on. They have never yet met it in dry ground, or high ſituations, but it is found in the ſhalloweſt depths, and the borders of the lake, which, deepening gradually from the edges towards the centre, contains too much water to admit of their ſearching for the tincal conveniently; but from the deepeſt parts they bring rock-ſalt, which is not to be found in ſhallows, or near the bank. The waters of the lake riſe and fall very little, being ſupplied by a conſtant and unvarying ſource, neither augmented by the influx of any current, or diminiſhed by any ſtream running from it. The

lake, I was aſſured, is at leaſt twenty miles in circumference, and, ſtanding in a very bleak ſituation, is frozen for a great part of the year. The people employed in collecting theſe ſalts, are obliged to deſiſt from their labour ſo early as October, on account of the ice. Tincal is uſed in Thibet for ſoldering, and to promote the fuſion of gold and ſilver. Rock-ſalt is univerſally uſed for all domeſtic purpoſes, in Thibet, Boutan, and Naphaul."—— *P.* 404.

THE GLANDULAR SWELLING IN THE THROAT, FREQUENT IN BOUTAN, &c.

"OF the diſeaſes of this country, the firſt that attracts our notice, as we approach the foot of the hills, is a glandular ſwelling in the throat, which is known to prevail in ſimilar ſituations in ſome parts of Europe, and generally aſcribed to an impregnation of the water from ſnow. The diſeaſe being common at the foot of the Alps, and confined to a tract of country near theſe mountains, has firſt given riſe to the idea of its being occaſioned by ſnow water. If a general view of the diſeaſe and ſituations where it is common, had been the ſubject of inquiry, or awakened the attention of any able practitioner, we ſhould have been long ſince undeceived in this reſpect. On the coaſt of Greenland, the mountainous parts of Wales and Scotland, where melted ſnow muſt be continually paſſing into their rivers and ſtreams, the diſeaſe is not known, though it is common in Derbyſhire, and ſome other parts of England. Rungpore is about one hundred miles from the foot of the hills, and much farther from the ſnow, yet the diſeaſe is as frequent there as at Boutan. In Thibet, where ſnow is never out of view, and is the principal ſource of all their rivers and ſtreams, the diſeaſe is not to be met with; but what puts the matter paſt a doubt, is the frequency of the diſeaſe on the coaſt of Sumatra, where ſnow is never to be found. On finding the vegetable productions of Boutan the ſame as thoſe of the Alps, in almoſt every inſtance, it occurred to me, that the diſeaſe might ariſe from an impregnation of the water by theſe plants, or the ſoil probably poſſeſſing ſimilar qualities, the ſpontaneous productions of both countries, with very few exceptions, being ſo nearly alike. It however appears more probable, that the diſeaſe is endemial, proceeding from a peculiarity in the air of ſituations in the vicinity of mountains, with ſuch ſoil and vegetable productions. I am the more inclined to think ſo, as I have univerſally found this diſeaſe moſt prevalent among the lower claſs of people, and thoſe who are moſt expoſed to the unguarded influence of the weather, and various changes that take place in the air of ſuch ſituations. The primary cauſe in the atmoſphere producing this effect, is perhaps not more inexplicable, than what we meet with in the lowlands in Eſſex, and the fens in Lincolnſhire. An accurate analyſis of the water uſed in common by the natives, where this diſeaſe is more or leſs frequent, and where it is not known in ſimilar expoſures, might throw ſome light on this ſubject.

"This very extraordinary diſeaſe has been little attended to, from obvious reaſons; it is unaccompanied with pain, is ſeldom fatal, and generally confined to the poorer ſort of people. The tumour is unſightly, and grows to a troubleſome ſize, being often as large as a perſon's head. It is certainly not exaggerating to ſay, that one in ſix, of the Rungpore diſtrict and country of Boutan, has this diſeaſe.

"As thoſe who labour moſt, and are the leaſt protected from the changes of the weather, are moſt ſubject to the diſeaſe, we univerſally find it in Boutan more common with the women than men. It generally appears in Boutan at the age of thirteen or fourteen, and in Bengal at the age of eleven or twelve; ſo that in both countries the diſeaſe ſhows itſelf about the age of puberty. I do not believe this diſeaſe has ever been removed, though a mercurial courſe ſeemed to check its progreſs, but did not prevent its advance after intermitting the uſe of mercury. An attention to the primary cauſe will firſt lead to a proper method of treating the diſeaſe; a change of ſituation for a ſhort while, at that particular period when it appears, might be the means of preventing it." *P.* 407.

INAU-

INAUGURATION OF TESHOO LAMA.

"THE Emperor of China appears, on this occaſion, to have taken a very conſpicuous part, in giving teſtimony of his reſpect and zeal for the great religious father of his faith. Early in the year 1784, he ſent ambaſſadors from the court of Pekin to Teſhoo Loomboo, to repreſent their ſovereign, in ſupporting the dignity of the high prieſt, and to do honour to the occaſion of the aſſumption of his office. Dalai Lama, and the viceroy of Laſſa, accompanied by all the court; one of the Chineſe generals, ſtationed at Laſſa, with a part of the troops under his command; two of the four magiſtrates of the city; the heads of every monaſtery throughout Thibet, and the Emperor's ambaſſadors, appeared at Teſhoo Loomboo, to celebrate this grand epocha in their political and theological hiſtory.

"The 28th day of the ſeventh moon, correſponding nearly, as their year commences with the vernal equinox, to the middle of October 1784, was choſen as the moſt auſpicious for this ſolemnity. A few days previous to this, the Lama was conducted from Terpaling, the monaſtery in which he had paſſed his infancy, with every mark of pomp and homage that could be paid by an enthuſiaſtic people. So great a concourſe as aſſembled, either from curioſity or devotion, was never ſeen before, for not a perſon of any condition in Thibet was abſent, who could poſſibly attend. Hence the proceſſion was neceſſarily conſtrained to move ſo ſlow, that though Terpaling is ſituated at the diſtance of five and twenty miles only from Teſhoo Loomboo, three days expired in the performance of this ſhort march. The firſt halt was made at Tſondue; the ſecond at Summâr, about ſix miles off; from whence the moſt ſplendid parade was reſerved for the Lama's entry on the third day. An account of his entry has been given me by a perſon who was preſent in the proceſſion. The road, he ſays, by which the Lama had to paſs, was previouſly prepared, by being whitened with a waſh, and having piles of ſtones heaped up, with ſmall intervals between, on either ſide. The proceſſion paſſed between a double row of prieſts, who formed a ſtreet, extending all the way from Summâr to the gates of the palace. Some of the prieſts had lighted rods of a perfumed compoſition, that burn like decayed wood, and emit, as they conſume, an aromatic ſmoke. The reſt were furniſhed with the different muſical inſtruments they uſe at their devotions, ſuch as the gong, the cymbal, hautboy, trumpet, drums, and ſea conch, which were all ſounded in uniſon with the hymn they chanted. The crowd of ſpectators was kept without the ſtreet, and none admitted on the highway but ſuch as properly belonged to, or had a preſcribed place in, the proceſſion, which was arranged in the following order.

"The van was led by three military commandants, or governors of diſtricts, at the head of ſix or ſeven thouſand horſemen, armed with quivers, bows, and matchlocks. In their rear followed the ambaſſador with his ſuite, carrying his diploma, as is the cuſtom of China, made up in the ſhape of a large tube, and faſtened on his back. Next, the Chineſe general advanced, with the troops under his command, mounted and accoutred, after their way, with fire-arms and ſabres; then came a very numerous group, bearing the various ſtandards and inſignia of ſtate; after them a full band of wind and other ſonorous inſtruments; after which were led two horſes richly capariſoned, each carrying two large circular ſtoves, diſpoſed like panniers acroſs the horſes' backs, and filled with burning aromatic woods. Theſe were followed by a ſenior prieſt, called a Lama, who bore a box containing books of their form of prayer, and ſome favourite idols.—Next, nine ſumptuary horſes were led, loaded with the Lama's apparel; after which came the prieſts immediately attached to the Lama's perſon, for the performance of daily offices in the temple, amounting to about ſeven hundred; following them, were two men, each carrying on his ſhoulder a large cylindrical gold veſſel, emboſſed with emblematical figures, a gift from the Emperor of China. The Duhunniers and Soopoons, who were employed in communicating addreſſes, and diſtributing alms, immediately preceded the Lama's chair of ſtate, which was covered with a gaudy canopy, and borne by eight of the ſixteen Chineſe appointed for this ſervice.

vice. On one ſide of the chair attended the Regent; on the other the Lama's father. It was followed by the heads of the different monaſteries; and as the proceſſion advanced, the prieſts, who formed the ſtreet, fell in the rear, and brought up the cavalcade, which moved with an extremely ſlow pace, and about noon was received within the confines of the monaſtery, amidſt an amazing diſplay of colours, the acclamations of the crowd, ſolemn muſic, and the chanting of their prieſts.

"The Lama being ſafely lodged in the palace, the Regent and Soopoon Choomboo went out, as is the cuſtomary compliment paid to viſitors of high rank on their near approach, to meet and conduct Dalai Lama, and the Viceroy of Laſſa, who were on their way to Teſhoo Loomboo. Their reſpective retinues met the following morning at the foot of the caſtle of Painom, and the next day entered the monaſtery of Teſhoo Loomboo together, where both Dalai Lama and the Viceroy of Laſſa were accommodated during their ſtay.

"The following morning, which was the third after Teſhoo Lama's arrival, he was carried to the great temple, and about noon ſeated on the throne of his predeceſſors. At this time, the Emperor's ambaſſador delivered his diploma, and placed the preſents, with which he had been charged, at the Lama's feet.

"The three next enſuing days Dalai Lama met Teſhoo Lama in the temple, where they were aſſiſted by all the prieſts in the invocation and public worſhip of their gods. The rites then performed, completed, as I underſtood, the buſineſs of inauguration. During this interval, all who were at the capital were entertained at the public expenſe, and alms were diſtributed without reſerve. In conformity, likewiſe, to public notice, circulated every where for the ſame ſpace of time, univerſal rejoicings prevailed throughout Tibet. Banners were unfurled on all their fortreſſes. The peaſantry filled up the day with muſic and feſtivity, and the night was celebrated by general illuminations. A long period was afterwards employed in making preſents and public entertainments to the newly inducted Lama, who, at the time of his acceſſion to the muſnud, or, if I may uſe the term, pontificate of Teſhoo Loomboo, was not more than three years of age. The ceremony was begun by Dalai Lama, whoſe offerings are ſaid to have amounted to a greater value, and his public entertainment to have been more ſplendid than the reſt. The ſecond day was devoted to the Viceroy of Laſſa; the third to the Chineſe general; then followed the Culloong, or magiſtrates of Laſſa, and the reſt of the principal perſons, who had accompanied Dalai Lama: after which the Regent of Teſhoo Loomboo, and all that were dependent on that government, were ſeverally admitted, according to the pre-eminence of their rank, to pay their tributes of obeiſance and reſpect. As ſoon as the acknowledgments of all thoſe were received who were entitled to the privilege, Teſhoo Lama made, in the ſame manner, ſuitable returns to each; an occupation which laſted near forty days. Many importunities were uſed with Dalai Lama, to prolong his ſtay at Teſhoo Loomboo, but he excuſed himſelf from encumbering the capital any longer with ſo numerous a concourſe of people as attended on his movements; and deeming it expedient to make his abſence as ſhort as poſſible from the ſeat of his authority, at the expiration of forty days he withdrew, with all his ſuite, to Laſſa. The Emperor's ambaſſadors alſo received their diſmiſſion to return to China; and thus terminated this famous feſtival." *P.* 423.

LX. *Labillardière's Account of a Voyage in ſearch of La Pérouſe.* (Concluded from p. 263.)

NEW CALEDONIA——CANNIBALS AT FIDGI.

"*VOUACECEE*, one of the chiefs of Fidgi, had arrived at Tongataboo a ſhort time after we had caſt anchor. He very frequently paid us a viſit, and he confirmed what he had told us repeatedly, that, with ſouth-eaſt winds, it took him three days to go in his double canoe, to Fidgi, the ſituation of which he deſcribed to us to be to the north-weſt; we, therefore, preſumed that this iſland, which is very high land, and the fertility of which he extolled to us, was about

ſeventy-two myriameters diſtant from Tongataboo. This is an immenſe run for people who, having no inſtruments for taking obſervations, ſteer ſolely by the ſtars as ſoon as they have loſt ſight of the land; but it is ſtill much more difficult to conceive how they can arrive from ſo great a diſtance at Tongataboo, when they have to ſtruggle againſt the ſouth-eaſt winds, and they muſt be very certain of their marks in the heavens not to miſs making the land, for they are ſometimes obliged to ply to windward for upwards of a month.

"The inhabitants of Tongataboo told us that all the natives of Fidgi were cannibals; but *Vouacecee* ſtrove to exculpate himſelf from this charge, by aſſuring us that it was only people of the loweſt claſs (the *touas*) who ate human fleſh; nevertheleſs, it appeared to us, from what we picked up from other quarters, that it was likewiſe eaten by the chiefs: in fact, as theſe people devour none but their enemies, and commit this atrocity only to ſatiate their fury, we may believe that the natives of Tongataboo did not impoſe on us in aſſerting that at Fidgi the chiefs even were *anthropophagi*.

"It will be ſeen no doubt with aſtoniſhment, that, notwithſtanding this character of ferocity, the arts are much more advanced at Fidgi than at the Friendly Iſlands, where the inhabitants never failed to announce to us, that the handſomeſt articles which they ſold us came from Fidgi; and they took care to let us know that theſe articles had a very decided ſuperiority to thoſe which they manufactured themſelves." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 171.

NEW SPECIES OF SPIDER EATEN BY THE NATIVES.

"SOON after ſunriſe we landed on the coaſt to the number of eight, and penetrated into the woods to the weſt-ſouth-weſt. In a ſhort time we reached a hut, whence came out a native holding in his hand a maſk, which he agreed to ſell me for two joiner's chiſels. This maſk was cut out of a piece of cocoa-nut tree, but much better carved than the different figures which we had ſeen in other places, on the planks at the entrance of their dwellings. He repeatedly covered his face with it, and looked through the holes which he had perforated in the upper part. It had no aperture at the eyes, but only at the mouth. Doubtleſs theſe people are in the habits of making uſe of maſks of this ſort, that they may not be recogniſed by their enemies, when they undertake any hoſtilities againſt them.

"We then proceeded towards two fires kindled near ſome huts, where we found a man and a woman employed in dreſſing figs of a new ſpecies, which they had put on the fire in a large earthen pot, without water, in order to deprive them of their corroſive quality. They called theſe figs *ouyou*.

"I obſerved by another fire two children who were regaling themſelves with ſpiders of a new ſpecies, which I had very frequently remarked in the woods, where they ſpin threads ſo ſtrong that we were often exceedingly incommoded by them in our excurſions. The children firſt killed them by ſhutting them up in a large earthen veſſel which they were heating over a good fire; then they broiled them on the embers, and ate them. They ſwallowed at leaſt a hundred of them in our preſence. We found in the ſequel, on the ſame iſland, ſeveral other inhabitants who were ſearching eagerly for this ſort of diſh. So extraordinary, and at the ſame time ſo generally diffuſed a taſte among theſe large tribes, ſurpriſed us very much, although it is known that ſome Europeans eat ſpiders, particularly thoſe of cellars, which are found to have the taſte of a hazel-nut.

"The inhabitants of New Caledonia call this ſpecies of ſpider *nouguee*; and I deſignate it by the name of *aranea edulis*. The diſpoſition of its eyes, eight in number, two of which are near the middle of the corſelet, and very far from the others, induces me to claſs it in a new ſection. They are of a black colour; the corſelet, which is grayiſh above, is covered with ſilvery hairs; between the eyes are ſeen four brown ſpots; it is black underneath; the belly, which, upwards, is of the ſame colour as the upper part of the corſelet, is marked with eight or ten indentations of a brown colour; on its ſides are ſeven or eight oblique grayiſh ſtripes, and, underneath, ſeveral fawn-colour ſpots; the feet, which are alſo fawn-colour, and covered with ſilvery gray hairs, are blackiſh at their extremity." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 248.

BOUTON—THE SULTAN.

"OCTOBER the 8th, 1792, at ſunriſe, four chiefs, having the title of *oran-kaïa*, came on board, to tell us that we were not at liberty to go on ſhore, without having previouſly apprized the ſultan, who reſided in the village of Bouton, and who was an ally of the Dutch Eaſt India Company. We expreſſed to them our deſire of viſiting that extremity of the iſland, and one of them immediately ſet off to communicate it to this petty ſovereign.

"Preſently we received a viſit from two Dutch ſoldiers, who propoſed to procure us an interview with the ſultan, aſſuring us that the natives durſt not, unleſs he had given them permiſſion, ſell us the refreſhments of which we were in want. At firſt they conducted us to their own dwelling, where they told us that the ſultan was not to be ſeen till very late in the afternoon. After this we advanced, in a pretty large party, into the interior of the iſland, directing our ſteps towards the eaſt. The natives whom we met, appeared not at all ſurpriſed at ſeeing us, and manifeſted no wiſh to follow us.

"After having, for upwards of two hours, walked along a little river covered with a great number of boats, ſome of which came from the ſtrait loaded with fiſh, we forded it, in order to get to the northward. We followed ſome ſteep paths, on the edge of which I gathered a great many plants, among others, the *barleria prionitis*, and ſeveral new ſpecies of *croton*.

"Moſt of the habitations were built on the ſummit of the charming hills with which this part of the iſland is interſected. We were received with cordiality by the natives, who offered us different ſpecies of fruits. One of them, in particular, having gone to gather us ſome cocoa-nuts, quickly reached the top of one of the talleſt trees, making uſe of a method which ſeemed to me remarkable. He firſt, with a piece of cloth, tied his legs together towards the lower extremity, thus forming a purchaſe which helped him to claſp, with his feet, the trunk of the tree tight enough to bear the whole weight of his body; and as the trunk of this palm was rather ſlender, by alternately working himſelf up with his arms and feet along the tree, he very ſoon reached the top.

"On the brow of the ſteepeſt places of ſome of the hills, we remarked forts, where the inhabitants take refuge when the enemy approaches their dwellings. Theſe ſorts of baſtions conſiſt of pretty thick ſtone walls, from three to four meters high, ſurrounding a ſquare piece of ground of twenty or thirty meters in extent.

"The natives, who a few days before had ſold us ſome cloth, had not deceived us in ſaying that it had been manufactured in the iſland of Bouton. We this day ſaw, in ſome of the houſes, ſeveral looms, with which the inhabitants were making ſimilar cloths, much in the ſame manner as our weavers manufacture linen.—Theſe iſlanders employ cotton thread dyed of various colours; red and blue appeared to me to be their favourite colours.

"About four o'clock in the afternoon we repaired to the village of Bouton, to ſee the ſultan: we did not know that it was neceſſary to bring him ſome preſents, in order to have acceſs to him. As we had nothing to offer him, he was not viſible. However, his ſon and his nephew received us near the fort where he reſides. They diſplayed not a little affectation in repeating to us, that the whole iſland was under his dominion; that he was the ally of the Dutch Eaſt India Company; and that its enemies were his. They related to us, that the inhabitants of Ceram, having not long ſince made an incurſion on their coaſts, four of them had been taken and delivered up to the king, who inſtantly cauſed them to be beheaded. Immediately after this recital, they prevailed on us to advance a few yards, and ſhowed us, with an air of ſatisfaction, the heads of theſe unfortunate beings, expoſed on the walls of the fort, at the end of very long pikes.

"The village of Bouton is ſituated on an eminence that is very ſteep towards the north-eaſt, and ſurrounded by thick walls, which protect the inhabitants againſt the incurſions of their enemies. The houſes are built of bamboo, and covered with palm-leaves, like thoſe of the other inha-

bitants of the Moluccas. The ſtreets are very narrow, for the object has been to make the moſt of this rather confined ſpot. The market was ſupplied with a great variety of fruit and fiſh.

"The ſultan reſides in a fort conſtructed of ſtone. It appeared to us that this chief lived in a pretty evident ſtate of miſtruſt with the agents of the Dutch Eaſt India Company, although he was their ally; for the three Dutch ſoldiers, who were the only inhabitants of the Company's factory, had not permiſſion to live in the village where he takes up his reſidence. They were ſent away to a wretched and ſolitary habitation, upwards of two kilometers from this ſpot. They were ſhortly to quit it, and to go to Macaſſar; but they were detained for ſome time, by the fear of meeting with the veſſels belonging to the inhabitants of Ceram, their enemies, which were cruiſing in theſe ſeas." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 317.

SOURABAYA—QUICK VEGETATION.

"MOST of the roads, to a good diſtance from Sourabaya, were ſhaded by bamboo hedges. In other places were large avenues of *mimuſops elengi*, *guillandina moringa*, *nauclea orientalis*, *hibiſcus tiliaceus*, &c. which yielded a very grateful ſhade in this burning climate. I was not a little ſurpriſed to ſee ſome branches cover to the very ground the whole length of the trunk of theſe laſt trees, very different from the port of all thoſe of the ſame ſpecies which I had met with elſewhere; but it was not long before I ſaw ſome Javaneſe making, with a great chopper, ſeveral notches in the bark pretty cloſe to each other; and I was informed that this practice was in uſe among them from time immemorial, in order to occaſion the expanſion of young ſhoots in the places cut in this manner. They take care to chooſe the rainy ſeaſon for the operation, that it may ſucceed with greater certainty. Vegetation is then ſo rapid in this climate, that, in a little time after this inciſion was made, I ſaw buds ſpringing forth in great numbers from the middle of the bark cut as I have juſt deſcribed. Theſe people, however, are, in general, by no means converſant in agriculture." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 324.

ABUSES IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIA GOVERNMENTS.

"THE moment of the departure of the Dutch fleet was drawing near. Citizen Piron and I ſet out for Batavia on the 31ſt of Auguſt. We had on board the veſſel that carried us thither ſeveral Javaneſe, one of whom was in irons. His poor wife was ſeated beſide him; ſhe had inſiſted on following him in his exile. We were overwhelmed with grief on learning from the mouth of this unhappy man the cauſe of his ruin: he told us that his name was Piromongolo, and that he belonged to the village of Calibongou, which is under the dependency of the government of Samarang; he had paid three hundred and fifty rix-dollars to be one of the *mantrees* of that village, but another inhabitant had ſupplanted him by giving a larger ſum; and thoſe who had received his money, inſtead of reſtoring it to him, got rid of him by baniſhing him to Ceylon, where he was to be ſhut up like a great many other inhabitants of the Moluccas, whom the Dutch ſacrifice to their revenge, or to their pretended political intereſts. Among the wrongs that had been heaped on his head, they accuſed him, he told us, of being a ſorcerer: this poor man acknowledged to us, with much ingenuous ſimplicity, that he knew nothing of the matter himſelf; but that, at all events, he could affirm, that thoſe who had robbed him of his three hundred and fifty rix-dollars were far more dangerous ſorcerers than he was.

"The Dutch Eaſt India Company has fixed at a moderate ſum the allowance that they grant to the different governors in the iſland of Java; but they tolerate the abuſes reſulting from the very ample compenſation which moſt of them find means to procure, by levying on the natives contributions much heavier than thoſe which ſhould be thrown into the Company's ſtores, and converting the ſurplus to their own emolument." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 341.

FORT ANKEE--ENORMOUS SERPENTS.

"THESE marſhes ſerve as a haunt to enormous ſerpents of the ſpecies called *boa conſtrictor*. There came one pretty regularly every four or five days, and carried off ſome poultry from

from the fowl-houſe of a publican in the neighbourhood of Fort Ankee, at whoſe houſe we had been allowed to make our meals. This publican was an extremely rough-tempered man.—When he miſſed a fowl, he immediately taxed with diſhoneſty an old ſlave, to whom the care of his fowl-houſe was entruſted; and without feeling any pity for this unfortunate creature, he ordered him fifty ſtrokes with a rattan every time that a hen diſappeared: but one day the thief was diſcovered; it was a *boa conſtrictor* ſnake that had ſwallowed a remarkably large hen, and became ſo ſwelled that he was unable to get out through the opening by which he had introduced himſelf into the fowl-houſe: the ſlave then took his revenge for the blows which he had received, and cut him into ſeveral pieces. The hen that was taken out of his ſtomach had entered it head foremoſt: ſhe had undergone no alteration. The ſnake was of a middling ſize, for it was only four meters in length; but a few days after ſome Javaneſe killed at a little diſtance another, which was ten meters long. It appears that this one did not amuſe himſelf much in eating poultry. There was found in his ſtomach a kid that weighed a myriagram and a half.

"The river which runs at the foot of Fort Ankee is frequented by alligators. One day I ſaw one of the largeſt ſize advance into the middle of a group of children who were ſwimming in this river. He immediately ſeized one of them, and diſappeared; nevertheleſs, a few days after, ſome other children came and bathed in the ſame place." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 345.

LXI. *Drake's Literary Hours.* (Concluded from p. 258.)

ON THE EVENING AND NIGHT SCENERY OF THE POETS.

"SOME of the ſweeteſt paſſages in the productions of the poets ancient or modern, may be drawn from their deſcriptions of evening and night ſcenery, and many of theſe elegant ſketches have been committed to memory for their peculiar truth and beauty. Even when the delineation is merely that of inanimate nature, ſtill the penſive train of thought which we uſually aſſociate with the decline of a fine day, or the tranquil luſtre of a moonlight night, brings with it a faſcinating charm; but when with theſe are mingled or contraſted the paſſions of the human breaſt, an intereſt of a ſtronger kind is excited, and the picture becomes complete. What can harmoniſe better with the ſenſations of love or friendſhip than thoſe delicious tints which a ſetting ſun frequently diffuſes over the face of nature, or what more congenial to the gentleſt emotions of the heart than the landſcape lighted up by the ſoothing ſplendour of an autumnal moon? How are the tortures of an agonized mind, the wilder paſſions of the ſoul, heightened by the contraſt of ſcenery ſuch as this! When ſorrow, diſappointment, and deſpair, exert their energy ſurrounded by images of the moſt beautiful repoſe, they ruſh upon the eye in ſo bold and prominent a ſtyle as inſtantly and forcibly to arreſt our feelings and compel our keeneſt attention." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 47.

"In the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius, the inquietude of Medea, as oppoſed to the tranquillity of all around her, has been juſtly admired, and may indeed be conſidered as one of the moſt highly finiſhed ſcenes in the poetry of antiquity. It has been thus happily tranſlated—

'Night on the earth pour'd darkneſs; on the ſea,
'The wakeſome ſailor to Orion's ſtar
'And Helice turn'd heedful. Sunk to reſt
'The traveller forgot his toil; his charge
'The centinel; her death-devoted babe
'The mother's painleſs breaſt. The village dog
'Had ceas'd his troublous bay. Each buſy tumult
'Was huſh'd at this dead hour; and darkneſs ſlept,
'Lock'd in the arms of ſilence. She alone,
'Medea ſlept not.'

"Numerous imitations have been given of theſe beautiful lines, though not one, perhaps, has attained to the excellence of the original. The *Nox erat, et placidum carpebant feſſa ſoporem*, &c.

&c. &c. of Virgil, and the ſimilar paſſage in the *Geruſalemme Liberata* of Taſſo, may be mentioned as approaching neareſt to the Grecian model."—*Vol.* ii. *p.* 49.

"Homer, Virgil, Taſſo, Camöens, and Milton, have many celebrated deſcriptions of night and evening ſcenery, though, except in the imitations alluded to from the Rhodian, not ſufficiently mingled or contraſted with pathetic emotion to become objects of quotation in this paper. They are, for the moſt part, pictures in natural hiſtory, or ſtill life, and though remarkable for their faithful delineation, or the propriety of their introduction, involve little that may call forth the tear of pity. I muſt be underſtood here, however, as ſpeaking only of ſuch occaſional deſcriptions of the evening or night as are interwoven into the body of epic compoſition, for a conſiderable portion of the machinery and buſineſs of theſe poems is frequently carried on during the night, and often includes much of the pathetic, as the epiſode of the deſtruction of Troy in Virgil, &c.:—the incidents however of theſe epiſodes have little or no connexion with the natural phenomena of the period during which they paſs. From Shakeſpeare, alſo, many appoſite ſpecimens might have been taken, but being ſo popular an author, and theſe paſſages almoſt committed to memory, I preferred ſelecting from ſources leſs known. Of ſmaller poems, the Elegy of Gray may be conſidered as the moſt exquiſite and finiſhed example in the world of the effect reſulting from the intermixture of evening ſcenery and pathetic reflection.

"For numerous and varied inſtances of combination of this kind, however, the works of Oſſian are almoſt inexhauſtible; and though the novelty of his ſtyle, or rather of the dreſs in which the tranſlator has thought proper to clothe him, will at firſt revolt, yet with due attention the cadences will become familiar, and the imagery, though crowded, no longer diſtract the mind: it is then that his characters, his deſcriptive powers, the ſublimity and pathos of his ſentiments, will be accurately and diſtinctly felt, and enthuſiaſm take place of inattraction and fatigue." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 67.

ON LYRIC POETRY.

"IT is the remark of an author of exquiſite taſte, that 'the moderns 'have perhaps practiſed no ſpecies of 'poetry with ſo little ſucceſs, and 'with ſuch indiſputable inferiority to 'the ancients, as the ode*.' Greatly as I reſpect the abilities and critical acumen of Dr. Warton, I am tempted, in this inſtance, to form a very different judgment, and ſhall endeavour to reſcue the poets of this iſland at leaſt from an imputation they probably have not merited. This ingenious writer conceives their want of ſucceſs to be owing to the harſhneſs and intractability of the language they have had the misfortune to compoſe in; now, though it may be readily conceded that the Engliſh, in ſweetneſs and ſmoothneſs, muſt, in general, yield to the Greek, and ſometimes even to the Latin, yet have we, eſpecially among our later poets, many ſpecimens of verſification, and of ſelection of language, peculiarly muſical and harmonious, and fully adequate to prove that all its aſperities may be worn down by the judicious application of the file, and rendered ſufficiently terſe and poliſhed for the more delicate effuſions of the lyre. Could it be indeed for a moment ſuppoſed that mere ſmoothneſs of diction conſtituted the ſole, or even the principal merit of lyric poetry, it might juſtly be deemed the moſt worthleſs of all the branches of literature, and entirely dependent on mere melliſluence of cadence; on the contrary, however, it will probably be admitted that thoſe combinations of phraſe, thoſe felicities of diction, thoſe expreſſions of a lyric hue, the words that breathe and burn, ſo eſſential to this department, are the creations of the poet, and through the medium of genius may be drawn from the boſom of any language.—Conceiving, therefore, that excellence in lyric compoſition is attached to no peculiar tongue, but the product of ability working even on the moſt rugged materials, and by condenſation and ſelection ſubduing them to its

* "Eſſay on the Genius and Writings of Pope, vol. i. p. 64."

purpoſe,

purpoſe, an oppreſſive idea, impeding all effort to excel, is removed, and we may cheerfully proceed to compare and to rank the productions of the modern lyric bard with the more applauded ones of the ancient.

"Under the claſſes of the *ſublime*, the *pathetic*, the *deſcriptive*, and the *amatory*, may be arranged moſt of the productions of the lyric muſe. To the firſt belong vivid enthuſiaſm, richneſs of imagery and metaphor, abruptneſs of tranſition, and a peculiar warmth and impetuoſity of diction. To excel in this ſpecies of ode demands a felicity and ſtrength of genius that has ſeldom been attained; all the higher beauties of poetry, vaſtneſs of conception, brilliancy of colouring, grandeur of ſentiment, the terrible and the appalling, muſt combine, and with myſterious energy alarm and elevate the imagination. A lightning of phraſe ſhould pervade the more impaſſioned parts, and an awful and even dreadful obſcurity, from prophetic, or ſuperhuman agency, diffuſe its influence over the whole. Of the lyric poetry of the Greeks a ſmall portion only has deſcended to poſterity, and of the productions of Pindar, all whoſe remaining odes fall under the preſent claſs, moſt probably the nobleſt part has been buried in the gulf of time.—What we have, however, is dear to the man of poetic taſte, though, perhaps, not fully equal to the ideas formed of it from the praiſes of his contemporaries, and their relation of its effects upon the minds of his countrymen; a circumſtance that leads to the ſuppoſition that the pieces loſt were of ſuperior merit to thoſe we poſſeſs. Had his dithyrambics been preſerved, our opinion of this celebrated poet had, in all probability, correſponded with that of the ancients, as a more enthuſiaſtic, a more independent and vigorous tone were, it is ſaid, their characteriſtic. As it is, no piece can now be ſelected from his works that can juſtly come into competition with the Bard of Gray; over this inimitable ode a tinge ſo wildly awful, ſo gloomily terrific is thrown, as, without any exception, to place it at the head of lyric poetry. If any effuſions of the Grecian muſe approach it in theſe reſpects, the choruſes of Æſchylus may be adduced; theſe certainly poſſeſs much of that tremendous painting, that myſterious ſolemnity, ſo vital in this lofty ſphere of imagination; for to Æſchylus perhaps adheres a peculiar character, a kind of ſavage and gigantic ſublimity which ſtands alone amid the literary records of Greece, and has only been rivalled by the war-ſongs of the northern Scalds. The Gothic and Celtic ſuperſtitions indeed poſſeſs imagery peculiarly appropriate to the higher efforts of lyric compoſition, and ſeveral of our poets have, with admirable effect, availed themſelves of theſe ſources of the ſublime. What can exceed the thrilling horror of Gray's celebrated odes from the Norſe, which firſt opened to Engliſh poetry a mine of the moſt wild yet terrific mythology! Since their appearance, the fictions of the Edda have been ſeized upon with more freedom and avidity, and in the epic, dramatic, and lyric productions of Hole and Sayers appear with renovated luſtre. The features of the Celtic are certainly not of ſo ſtriking a form, yet the dreadful rites of Druidiſm, and the noble imagery of Oſſian, afford valuable materials for the lyric bard; the chorus of Maſon, the ſongs of Richards, and ſome of the ſketches of Sayers, are maſterly ſpecimens of what they can effect.—The more common ſuperſtitions too of modern Europe, the agency of ghoſts and fairies and beings of another world, have thrown a ſolemn and a ſingularly impreſſive hue over many of our beſt pieces. Mr. Hole's Ode to Terror, and Miſs Williams's fine fragment, Riſe winds of Night, with Collins's Ode on the popular Superſtitions of the Highlands, evince their powerful operation on the mind, and their ſucceſsful employment in this province of the art. Now, as the ancients had confeſſedly no ſuperſtition or mythology which in wild ſublimity or ſportive fancy can be compared with that of the Goths and Celts, the moderns have in the higher walks of poetry, and eſpecially in the ode, which demands ſo much enthuſiaſm, a manifeſt and decided ſuperiority, ſo far as a more poetic and exalted ſuperſtition can be ſuppoſed to confer it. But even laying aſide thoſe compoſitions which are dependent on theſe more appropriate ſyſtems of fabling, it will ſtill, I think, be granted, that from neither Pindar nor Horace can be ſelected an ode, in beauty

of

of colouring or ſtrength of conception more eſtimable than Gray's on the Progreſs of Poetry, or Collins's to The Paſſions. In the ode of Gray, indeed, there are ſeveral imitations of Pindar, and one entire ſtanza almoſt literally tranſlated from him, and the whole piece may in fact be conſidered as an admirable copy of, or attempt to rival his manner and ſtyle, yet ſuch a one as Pindar would have been proud to own. As to Horace, I know not that from his large collection one ode truly ſublime can be produced; many may be found that poſſeſs true grandeur of diction, and much elevation of idea, as when he ſpiritedly burſts forth—

'Quem virum, aut heroa, lyrâ vel acri—'

or when deſcribing the genius of Pindar—

'Pindarum quiſquis ſtudet æmulari—'

but the finger of criticiſm cannot be placed upon one that fully dilates and aſtoniſhes the mind by the boldneſs and magnitude of the conception, or on one that with an unremitting blaze of ſplendour pours forth thoughts that 'ſcatter wild diſmay.' Felicity of diction and verſification, artful inſinuation of moral, exquiſite alluſion to and deſcription of the joys of love and wine, and an accurate perception of character, are the prominent features of this poet in his lyric capacity, who is, and ever will be, the favourite of cultivated taſte. Not that he is devoid of enthuſiaſm; for ſeveral of his odes, and eſpecially the fourth of the third book, powerfully convince every reader of the contrary; all we can affirm is this, that it is not of the higheſt tone, nor can he rank with a Pindar, a Gray, or a Collins. On the celebrated Ode of Dryden great and merited applauſe has been beſtowed; much of it is certainly written with a glow and vigour of fancy nearly unparalleled; it has the freedom and animation attributed to the ancient dithyrambic, and the imagery almoſt ſtarts into exiſtence, but I am far from conceiving it a perfect production, or agreed in allowing it to take the lead in modern lyrics: its language in many parts is defective and inharmoniac, it preſerves not the dignity ſo eſſential to the ode of this ſpecies, and even ſometimes deſcends to the familiarity of a common drinking-ſong. The phraſes and lines alluded to it is unneceſſary here to point out, as they are quoted and commented upon in a very ingenious paper in the Winter Evenings of Dr. Knox, with whom in his eſtimate of the general merit of the poem I perfectly concur.—Two or three of the odes of Akenſide may be alſo mentioned as exhibiting ſome nervous and well ſelected deſcription: his odes to Lord Huntingdon and on Lyric Poetry claim alike from Liberty and the Muſe the meed of immortality; the general caſt however of his ſtyle in this department is of a kind far inferior to the two productions juſt mentioned, and by no means of the genuine lyric hue.

"After taking this ſhort view, and I truſt with impartiality, ſhall we ſtill confeſs our inferiority to the ancients? Shall we not rather be tempted to place Gray and Collins at the head of lyric poetry in Europe ancient or modern?—Pindar, Æſchylus, and Horace, have already been noticed, and modern Italy and France can bring no competitors; Petrarca, Metaſtaſio, Fulvio Teſti, Rouſſeau,

* "From the following paſſage in a letter of this exquiſite poet, written to Dr. Hayes, Profeſſor of Muſic in the Univerſity of Oxford, it would appear that he had compoſed another ode for muſic under the title of The Muſic of the Grecian Theatre. He thus ſpeaks of this production, after noticing the honour which had been conferred upon him at Oxford in ſelecting his former poem on The Paſſions: 'I could ſend you one written on a nobler ſubject, and which, though I have been perſuaded to bring it forth in London, I think more calculated for an audience in the Univerſity. The ſubject is the muſic of the Grecian theatre, in which I have, I hope naturally, introduced the various characters with which the chorus was concerned, as Oedipus, Medea, Electra, Oreſtes, &c. &c. The compoſition too is probably more correct, as I have choſen the ancient tragedies for my models, and only copied the moſt affecting paſſages in them.'

"Seward's Anecdotes of diſtinguiſhed Perſons."

or

or Greſſet having few or no pretenſions to the loftier tones of the lyre. Among the Germans indeed ſome powerful candidates have lately ſtarted, and Klopſtock is renowned for the ſpirit and ſublimity of his lyric effuſions; but they are not yet ſufficiently familiar in this country to admit of compariſon." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 71.

LXII. *The Oriental Geography of Ebn Haukal*, an Arabian Traveller of the tenth Century. Tranſlated from a Manuſcript in his own Poſſeſſion, collated with one preſerved in the Library of Eton College. By Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY, Knt. L.L.D. With a Map. 4to. pp. 327. 1l. 7s. *Cadell and Davies.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

"IN compiling, from the manuſcript works of ſeveral Perſian and Arabian authors, whatſoever they had written on the geography of the eaſtern world, I found that, in a variety of detached extracts, I had imperceptibly tranſlated almoſt half of that treatiſe which I now offer to the public as complete in an Engliſh verſion as the obſcurities and imperfections of the original would admit.

"Beſides the intrinſic merits of the work, its authenticity and antiquity induced me to regard it as the moſt important of all compoſitions on the ſubject of Oriental geography. Abulfeda informs us, that Edriſi, Ebn Khordadbah, and many other writers of high reputation, have only traced, on paper, the footſteps of Ebn Haukal, who, it appears from his own words, had actually viſited moſt of the places which he deſcribes.

"Although the exact epoch of his birth and death is ſtill unknown to me, I have not heſitated to announce Ebn Haukal as an author of the tenth century. That he wrote before the building of Cairo, we learn from his account of Egypt in the following work, and after the acceſſion of Abdarrahman, who, in his time, governed Andalus, Spain. The foundation of modern Cairo was laid in the year 968 of the Chriſtian æra, and Abdarrahman aſſumed the government of Spain in the year 902 of the ſame æra, or of the Hegira 290. Thus we may aſcertain, that Ebn Haukal flouriſhed before the year 968, and after the year 902; and we cannot err conſiderably if we place him in the middle, or, perhaps, in the beginning of the tenth century. He is ſtyled, by Edriſi and Abulfeda, ſimply Haukal, or Ebn Haukal: but it appears, from one copy of his work depoſited among the Oriental manuſcripts in the library at Leyden, that his name was Abi l'Caſſem Ebn Haukal." *P.* i.

EXTRACTS.

SAMARCAND—CAPTURE OF THAT CITY BY STRATAGEM.

"THE capital of Soghd is Samarcand; it is ſituated on the ſouthern ſide of the river of Soghd. It has a caſtle, and ſuburbs, and fortifications, with four gates.

"There is running water through the ſtreets and bazars of Samarcand. The city is ſurrounded by a deep ditch, and a dike, by which water is conveyed. The moſt flouriſhing and populous quarter of Samarcand is that called the Seri tauk, where there is the fountain of Arziz: and the ſhops of the bazar in this place are very numerous; for many legacies and gifts have been appropriated to the buildings about this fountain, which are in the charge of Guebres (or fire-worſhippers), who watch winter and ſummer.

"There is a moſque in the ſuburbs, near the kohendiz: and in the river Arziz there are ſprings, and rivulets from it water the gardens and orchards. The government palace is in the kohendiz; and the citadel is near the river of Soghd; and the walls of theſe fortifications are about two farſang in extent. There are many villas and orchards, and very few of the palaces are without gardens: ſo that if a perſon ſhould go to the kohendiz, and from that look around, he would find that the villas and palaces were covered, as it were, with trees; and even the ſtreets and ſhops, and banks of the ſtreams, are all planted with trees.

"Samarcand is the great paſs into Maweralnahr; and the ſeat of empire was at Samarcand until Iſmael ben Ahmed removed it to Bokhara.

"The author of this work ſays, 'I 'ſaw a gate at Samarcand, of which 'the front was covered with iron; 'and there was written on it, in the

'Hamiri language; that "Senaa is 'diſtant from Samarcand a thouſand 'farſang;" and the people preſerved 'the explanation of this writing, in 'hereditary tradition. After that I 'had been at Samarcand, a tumult or 'inſurrection happened; and this gate 'was burnt, and the inſcription miſ-'laid or deſtroyed. Afterwards, Abu 'Mozaffer Mohammed ben Naſſer ben 'Ahmed ben Aſed, cauſed the gate to 'be again conſtructed of iron, but the 'writing was loſt'." *P.* 252.

"The following extract from the ancient Chronicle of Tabari may ſerve to illuſtrate Ebn Haukal's account of the Hamyaritick inſcription on the gate of Samarcand.

"And Samar alſo paſſed from the river Jihoun (the Oxus) and went to Samarcand. This city had a caſtle very ſtrongly fortified, in which the king reſided: one whole year Samar continued before the gates of this caſtle, without being able to effect any thing againſt it. At length he himſelf went the rounds, and took priſoner a certain man, one of the porters of the caſtle, and brought him into the camp, and ſaid to him: 'What kind of per-'ſon is the king of this place, whoſe 'ſkill and ingenuity are ſuch, that, 'after trying every ſtratagem for a 'whole year, I am not able to take this 'caſtle?' The man anſwered, 'This 'king is not by any means a perſon of 'ſagacity: he is one of very fooliſh con-'duct; whoſe only employments are 'drinking of wine and feſtivity: he is 'intoxicated day and night: but he 'has a daughter who manages all theſe 'affairs, and takes care of the army 'and of the caſtle.' Samar ſaid within himſelf, 'It is eaſy to defeat the ar-'rangements which women make.'—Then he aſked the man, whether this daughter of the king had a huſband?—the man informed him that ſhe had not. Samar having beſtowed him a preſent, ſaid, 'I have occaſion for 'your ſervices; you muſt bear a meſ-'ſage from me to this damſel:'—the man conſented. Samar then brought out a golden caſket, and filled it with rubies, and pearls, and emeralds, and ſaid, 'Preſent theſe to that damſel; 'and tell her, that I have come from 'Yemen in ſearch of her; that the 'conqueſt of this kingdom is not my 'object, for all Khoraſan and Perſia 'already are mine; but ſhe muſt give 'herſelf to me as a wife. There are 'with me four thouſand cheſts full of 'gold: all theſe I will ſend to her; 'and I will beſtow this city on her 'father, whenever theſe affairs ſhall 'be finally ſettled: and if ſhe ſhould 'bear unto me a ſon, the empire of 'Perſia and of Cheeniſtan ſhall be his. 'I ſhall firſt, as an earneſt, ſend her, 'by night, the cheſts of gold; and 'afterwards eſpouſe her.'

"The man having gone into Samarcand the ſame night, delivered this meſſage to the damſel, who delibe-rated on it, and then ſent back the perſon to ratify the bargain; and to deſire Samar that he ſhould on the following night ſend the cheſts of gold into the city, and come there himſelf in ſuch a manner that no one might perceive it. Samarcand had four gates, and ſhe told him which of theſe gates ſhould be opened.

"On the next day Samar brought out four thouſand cheſts, and put into each two men completely armed; and when the night became dark, he placed each cheſt on the back of an aſs, and to each he appointed a man as a ſuperintendant, likewiſe completely armed: thus there were to the amount of twelve thouſand men. Theſe he ſent into Samarcand, and told them that he would place his army in proper diſpoſition, and ſtation them all round the caſtle; and he directed them, that when they ſhould be within the city, they might open the lids of the cheſts, and come out, and ring bells (for he had given a bell to every man), ſo that he might know how matters went; and then they were to open the gate and let him enter with the army. When it was midnight, a meſſenger came from the damſel, ſaying, 'The 'gate of the city is opened; let ſome 'of the cheſts be now ſent.' Samar placed the cheſts on the aſſes, and took his ſtation with the army. When the cheſts arrived at the caſtle, all the men came forth from them, and began to ring their bells, and threw open the gates of the city; and Samar entered with his troops, ſword in hand, and they continued to ſlaughter until it was day; ſo that blood ran in ſtreams: the king was ſlain and the damſel taken pri-ſoner; and Samar remained in this city one year. In the book entitled Teſmiah al Boldan, it is mentioned, that in thoſe times Samarcand was called Cheen, and the Cheenians were there; and theſe people firſt made the

paper of the Cheenians. But Samar called this city after his own name. In Perſian Samarkand. Kand in the Tartar or Turkiſh language ſignifies a city. But when this name is uſed in Arabic, it became Samarcand. After this Samar led forth his army and proceeded into Turkeſtan and to Tibbet, &c. &c." *P.* 294.

MINES OF SETROUSHTEH.

"IN all Setrouſhteh there is not any river conſiderable enough to admit of the plying of boats; but there are running ſtreams, and fountains, and meadows, and groves. The villages of the mountainous part of Setrouſhteh are theſe: Beſhagher, Ferghour, Baloam, Meſek, Leſken, Beſenk. Theſe are ſituated on ſteep hills: and the cold part of the country, alſo, has many ſtrong fortreſſes. Here alſo are mines of gold, and ſilver, and copperas, and ſal ammoniac. The mines of ſal ammoniac (Nuſhader) are in the mountains, where there is a certain cavern, from which a vapour iſſues, appearing by day like ſmoke, and by night like fire. Over the ſpot whence the vapour iſſues, they have erected a houſe, the doors and windows of which are kept ſo cloſely ſhut and plaſtered over with clay, that none of the vapour can eſcape. On the upper part of this houſe the copperas reſts. When the doors are to be opened, a ſwiftly-running man is choſen, who, having his body covered over with clay, opens the door; takes as much as he can of the copperas, and runs off; if he ſhould delay he would be burnt. This vapour comes forth in different places, from time to time; when it ceaſes to iſſue from one place, they dig in another until it appears, and then they erect that kind of houſe over it: if they did not erect this houſe, the vapour would burn, or evaporate away." *P.* 263.

A BARBAROUS PEOPLE.

"'Kouche and Bolouche——the 'names of certain races of barbarous 'people who inhabit the mountains on 'the borders of Kirman. It is ſaid 'that they are deſcended from the Ara-'bians of Hejaz. Their employments 'are fighting and ſhedding of blood; 'thieving, and robbing on the roads. 'If at any time it happens that they 'cannot find ſtrangers, they murder 'one another, plundering and deſtroy-'ing each others property. Thus, 'even brothers, near relations, and 'friends quarrel; and they conſider 'this as a pleaſant occupation.'

"I ſhall extract a paſſage, on the ſame ſubject, from another very valuable work, the Ferhung Sururi.

"'Bolouche——a people extremely 'ſtupid or void of underſtanding, who 'inhabit the deſerts and plunder the 'caravans, and for the greater part 'are warlike and good archers; they 'are alſo ſtyled Kouche Bolouche.'

"The Ferhung Jehanguiri gives the ſame account and nearly in the ſame words as the Borhan Kattea.

"If the origin of this extraordinary people were to become the ſubject of antiquarian inveſtigation, the character of the ancient inhabitants of Hejaz (Arabia the Stony or Rocky) ſhould be compared with that of their reputed deſcendants; and I believe that ſuch a compariſon would in ſome meaſure confirm this traditional origin. Of the barbariſm which prevailed among the Scenites or Nomades, or, as they are emphatically ſtyled by Ebn'olathir, the *people of the rock*, it would be eaſy to collect a variety of anecdotes. But one quotation from an Arabian author will ſerve to prove, that if the ferocious Bolouches are deſcended from the Hejazians, they are not, by any means, a degenerate offſpring.

"On the ſubject of theſe Arabs we are informed, that 'A diſpoſition for 'war and ſhedding of blood, a love of 'ſlaughter and violence, and a ſpirit 'tenacious of anger and of hatred, 'were among their peculiar qualities 'and characteriſtics'

"To their uncivilized ſtate Sir William Jones alludes in the following paſſage:

"'The manners of the Hejazi Arabs 'which have continued, we know, 'from the time of Solomon to the pre-'ſent age, were by no means favour-'able to the cultivation of arts; and 'as to ſciences, we have no reaſon 'to believe that they were acquainted 'with any, &c.'

"It remains to diſcover at what time any colony of this people eſtabliſhed themſelves in the confines of Hinduſtan and Perſia: that a commercial intercourſe ſubſiſted from the earlieſt ages between the inhabitants of

Arabia and the Hindus, cannot well be doubted. The ſame learned author, Sir William Jones, declares, that the 'ports of Yemen (or Arabia Felix) muſt have been the emporia 'of conſiderable commerce between 'Egypt and India, or part of Perſia.'

"But it was not merely a few traders or merchants that ſettled in Hinduſtan; according to a writer quoted by Pococke, whole bodies of Arabians emigrated from their own country, invaded and occupied the territories of India, in an age of very remote antiquity." *P.* 289.

LXIII. *Anecdotes of the Arts in England;* or, Comparative Remarks on Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, chiefly illuſtrated by Specimens at Oxford. By JAMES DALLAWAY, M. B. F. S. A. Earl Marſhal's Secretary. 8vo. pp. 526. 10s. 6d. Large Paper 18s. *Cadell and Davies.*

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EXTRACTS.

ARCHITECTURE.

"DR. Henry Aldrich, the accompliſhed dean of Chriſt Church, was one of the moſt perfect architects of his time. His Elements of Civil Architecture * give ample evidence that he was intimately converſant with the ſcience; and two beautiful edifices of their kind, are a very honourable proof of his excellence in practice. He built Peckwater Court at Chriſt Church, in a chaſte Ionic ſtyle, and has made the decoration ſubordinate to the deſign. The baſe is ruſtic, the three-quarter columns, which ſupport the central pediments, are correctly formed, the pilaſters are plain, and the windows dreſſed with architraves. He has compoſed the whole from the pureſt inſtances of Palladio at Vicenza, judiciouſly rejecting a ſuperfluity of ornament, by which the great outline of the Venetian architect was not unfrequently eclipſed. The other building which boaſts the deſign of Dr. Aldrich is the pariſh church of All Saints, in Oxford †.

"It is obſerved ‡, with ſome degree of truth, and cenſure, that 'modern 'churches are a vile compound, Italy 'having furniſhed the ground plan, 'Greece the portico, and France or 'Germany, the ſpire.'

"The modern ſpire is generally compoſed of a rotunda or ſpherical temple ſupporting an obeliſk. Mr. Walpole calls it 'a monſter in archi-'tecture;' and Mr. Pennant in his 'London' ſpeaks very pleaſantly of an order called the 'Pepper-box ‖.' If Wren himſelf could not reſcue his ſteeples from ſuch deſerved and contemptuous criticiſms, their cauſe could expect little from Hawkſmoor and Gibbs, in their ſhare of the fifty new churches, in which they exhibit a variety of uglineſs.

"Of the ſpire of All Saints it may be truly ſaid, that it has fewer objectionable parts than almoſt all of thoſe alluded to; and the church with its Corinthian portico, no leſs than the accuracy of the internal proportions, is uncommonly correct in compoſition, and elegant in effect." *P.* 103.

"The preſent reign has been auſpicious to refinement in architecture, and as we have become more converſant with the antique and Roman models, by means of many ſplendid publications, a ſtyle has been introduced which is formed rather on that of the temples of Athens and Balbec ſo elucidated, than of Palladio and his ſchool, allowing the French manner to have been previouſly ſuperſeded.

"Adams may be conſidered as the architect who firſt adopted this innovation. The houſe he built for Lord Scaridale in Derbyſhire (although conſiderably improved by Bonomi) abounds in parts collected from the fineſt remains of Palmyra and Rome, and is truly a compoſition of elegance and grandeur.

"Shelburne Houſe, in Berkley Square, has a decorated ſimplicity, yet rich in effect, and ſeveral very noble apartments. Of the ſame deſcription is the houſe at Luton in Bedfordſhire, which, had the whole plan adopted by the late Lord Bute been carried into effect, would have been equalled by few of the reſidences of our nobility, in all that ſhould characterize a ſplendid manſion. The library is ſcarcely exceeded in England. In the front of Lord Buckingham's at Stowe, a certain flatneſs is relieved by an angular point of view where the portico becomes majeſtic.

"The Adelphi in the Strand may be claſſed with our public works.—Many faults have been detected by critics, as that the petty ornaments have

* "This MS. had belonged to Dr. George Clarke, who bequeathed it, with his library, to Worceſter college. It was publiſhed and very ably tranſlated by P. Smyth, L.L. B. fellow of New College, large 8vo. 1790."

† "Dimenſions.—72 feet by 42, and 40 high."

‡ "Murphy's Batallah, pref. p. 16."

‖ "Dimenſions.—The ſpire of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, is 234 feet high; and that of St. Mary le Bow exhibits the five orders in different parts, and is 225 feet high. At St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, the ſpire reſts upon the interſection of two arches."

been

been multiplied to exuberance, and that no ſtyle has been adhered to in particular. Conſidered as ſtreet architecture, the whole wants ſolidity, and the application of the plaſter to imitate ſtone has certainly failed.

"Palladio, who invented, and ſo happily adopted it in the palaces which he built at Vicenza, had the advantage of climate, and two centuries expoſure to the air has done it but little detriment. But in England, and in a great city, this ſubſtitution had to reſiſt the effects of an atmoſphere perpetually charged with damps and the ſmoke of ſea-coal.

"At Roehampton, Sir William Chambers built a villa for Lord Befborough, in which the portico is ſingularly correct and elegant; and a ſuperb manſion for Lord Abercorn at Dudingſtone near Edinburgh. By theſe he would have eſtabliſhed his fame, had he not deſigned and undertaken Somerſet Houſe, one of the moſt magnificent of our public buildings. In the conſtruction and diſtribution of the ſubterraneous rooms he has diſplayed an admirable ſkill; and as public accommodation was chiefly to be conſulted, few will deny that end to have been completely anſwered. In point of architectural merit ſome deficiencies may be obſerved. Had the front retired from the ſtreet, and the antique altars and urns been totally omitted, or, at leaſt, more ſparingly placed above the cornices as finiſhing ornaments, there had been more dignity. Of the grandeur and true effect of the front above the Thames, as it is ſtill unfiniſhed, we can judge only in part. It has long ſince eclipſed the Adelphi in that uncommonly rich architectural view between the bridges of Blackfriars and Weſtminſter.

"Another public building applied to a different purpoſe, but of conſiderable merit in its particular ſtyle, was built by Dance. Few priſons in Europe have a more appropriate plan and conſtruction than Newgate.

"At the Bank, much caprice appears to have been indulged. In the original building there is nothing remarkable; but the wings and corridore added by Sir Robert Taylor, would have better ſuited a lawn than a ſtreet. No foreigner, from the external elevation of the great magazine of national wealth, could poſſibly gueſs that ſuch was its deſtination. Mr. Soane's maſſive wall with horizontal ſtripes, inſtead of ruſtic work, and his gateway, finiſhed by ſarcophagi, inſtead of a pediment, would not much help him in his conjecture.

"The new buildings at Lincoln's Inn, as far as they are completed, add little to Sir R. Taylor's fame as an architect.

"For truly claſſical deſign, in which no ornament is applied, but from an antique example, the chapel of Greenwich Hoſpital, as reſtored by the Athenian Stuart, has no rival in England, I might almoſt add, in Italy. So pure a taſte and ſo characteriſtic a magnificence ſhould be conſulted and adopted in all eccleſiaſtical ſtructures, that may hereafter be erected upon the Grecian model.

"In external decoration Holland has ſhown a richneſs of fancy, although much leſs claſſical than that of Stuart. —The embelliſhments withinſide of Carleton Houſe and thoſe of Drury Lane theatre are very creditable proofs of his ſkill; but of the colonnade in Pall Mall the effect is puerile, for with all its pretenſions, it is merely a row of pillars, which are unneceſſary to any purpoſe, as they ſupport nothing. The houſes deſigned by him which front the Green Park have ornaments of too florid a ſtyle for ſtreet architecture.

"Without entering into a particular detail of thoſe architects and their works, who conſtitute the Engliſh ſchool, I cannot omit a few names and places, which will not decline a competition with thoſe of other nations of Europe, excepting only Italy. The domeſtic architecture both of France and Germany, even in the manſions of the higher nobility, is inferior to our own. Moſt of the German palaces which I have ſeen, are very large, very white, and very ugly. The Germans have but one idea of magnificence, which is magnitude; where they have attempted ornament in architecture, it is a mere curling up of ſmall and diſcordant parts multiplied to abſolute confuſion, and more capricious than the worſt examples of Borromini. Such may be obſerved in every capital of the German ſtates, and it is not uncandid to include thoſe of Schoenbrun and Belvidere near Vienna, in this remark." *P.* 156.

(To be continued.)

LXIV.

LXIV. *The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the County of Leiceſter.* By JOHN NICHOLS, F. S. A. Edinb. and Perth. Vol. III. Part I. Containing Eaſt Goſcote Hundred.—Folio. pp. 598. 2l. 12s. 6d.—Large paper 3l. 13s. 6d. *Nichols.*

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Engraved by Prattent, Baſire, Longmate, Malcolm, Cary, &c.

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12. *Seals of the Smalley Family.*
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EXTRACTS.

TILTON.——PORTRAITS OF THE DIGBY FAMILY—SIR KENELM AND LADY DIGBY.

"SOME portraits belonging to the former poſſeſſors ſtill keep a place in the houſe. In the parlour is a full-length of old Mr. Digby, father to the unhappy Sir Everard. He is repreſented in a cloſe black dreſs, a laced turnover ruff, and with lace at his wriſt; his hair black, his beard round, with one hand on his ſword.

"His lady, Mary, daughter of Francis Nele, Eſq. of Preſtwould and Keythorpe, in Leiceſterſhire, and widow to the Staffordſhire antiquary, Sampſon Erdeſwick. Her dreſs is black, pinked with red; has a high foretop adorned with jewels, a thin upright ruff, round kerchief, a farthingale, with gloves in her hand.

"Their ſon, the victim to bigotry, is here at full-length, in a black mantle and veſt, the ſleeves ſlaſhed, and pinked with white, large turnover, and turnups at his wriſts: one hand holds his gloves, the other is gracefully folded in his mantle.

"A remarkable portrait of a young man of large ſize, in a quilled ruff, white jacket, black cloak, purple hoſe, flowered belt, a bonnet with a white feather in it, flowered belt, with one hand on his ſword. Above him, in a tablet, is repreſented a lady, in a moſt ſupplicatory attitude, with a lute in one hand, and a purſe in the other, offering it to him. He ſtands by her, with averted look, one hand on his breaſt, and with an air which ſhows his rejection of her addreſſes, and horror at the infamy of mercenary love; and as if uttering to her the words inſcribed near to him, *his majora**.

"This is a portrait of the famous Sir Kenelm, in his youthful days; that prodigy of learning, credulity, valour, and romance, whoſe merits, although mixed with many foibles, entirely obliterated every attention to the memory of his father's infamy. The circumſtance of the lady painted along with him is a ſtrong confirmation of the truth of the ſtory related by Lloyd, that an Italian prince, who was childleſs, earneſtly wiſhed that his princeſs might become a mother by Sir Kenelm, whom he eſteemed as a juſt model of perfection. It is probable that the princeſs would not have diſobeyed the commands of her lord; but whether the painting alludes to our knight's cruelty on this occaſion, or whether it might not deſcribe the adventure of the Spaniſh lady, recorded in an elegant old ballad, I will not pretend to determine.

"In the long room, above ſtairs, is the picture of his beloved wife Venetia-Anaſtaſia Stanley, in a Roman habit, with curled locks. In one hand is a ſerpent, the other is on a pair of white doves. She is painted at Windſor in the ſame emblematic manner, but in a different dreſs, and with accompaniments explanatory of the emblems. The doves ſhow her innocency; the ſerpent, which ſhe handles with impunity, ſhows her triumph over the envenomed tongues of the times. We know not the particulars

* "'This portrait is inſcribed on the back John Digby; but, from the romantic circumſtance attending it, and the likeneſs to other pictures of Sir Kenelm, I cannot help ſuppoſing it to be his'."

ticulars of the ſtory. Lord Clarendon muſt allude to her exculpation of the charge, whatſoever it was, when he mentions her as 'a lady of 'extraordinary beauty, of as extra-'ordinary fame.' In the ſame picture is a Genius about to place a wreath on her head. Beneath her is a Cupid proſtrate; and behind him is Calumny, with two faces, flung down, and bound; a beautiful compliment on her victory over Malevolence.—Her hair in this picture is light, and differs in colour from that in the other. I have heard, from a deſcendant of hers, that ſhe affected different hair-dreſſes, and different-coloured eyebrows, to ſee which beſt became her.

"Sir Kenelm was ſo enamoured with her beauty, that he was ſaid to have attempted to exalt her charms, and preſerve her health, by a variety of whimſical experiments; among others, that of feeding her with capons fed with the fleſh of vipers*; and that, to improve her complexion, he was perpetually inventing new coſmetics. Probably ſhe fell a victim to theſe arts; for ſhe was found dead in bed May 1, 1633, in the 33d year of her age.

"Both the pictures are the performances of Vandyck. In this at Gothurſt are two of her ſons, of a boyiſh age, and in the dreſs of the times.

"Here are, beſides, two moſt beautiful buſts of the ſame lady in braſs; whether by Le Sœur or Fanelli, I am not certain. One is in the dreſs of the times: an elegant laced handkerchief falls over her ſhoulders, leaving her neck bare. Her hair is curled, braided, twiſted, and formed on the hind part of her head into a circle; beneath which fall elegant locks. On this buſt is inſcribed,

'Uxorem vivam amare voluptas; defunctam, religio.'

"The other is *à l'antique*. The head is dreſſed in the ſame manner, only bound in a fillet: the drapery covers her breaſt; but ſo artificially, as not to deſtroy the elegancy of the form.

"I know of no perſons who are painted in greater variety of forms and places than this illuſtrious pair; poſſibly becauſe they were the fineſt ſubjects of the times. Mr. Walpole is in poſſeſſion of ſeveral moſt exquiſite miniatures of the lady, by Oliver, bought from the heirs of Boddrudan and Pembedw, at a very high price. The moſt valuable is one in a gold caſe, where ſhe is painted in company with her huſband. There is another, ſaid to be painted after ſhe was dead, and four others, in water-colours. The ſame gentleman is in poſſeſſion of a beautiful miniature of her mother, Lady Lucy Percy, purchaſed at the ſame time. She is dreſſed like a citizen's wife, and with dark hair." *Vol.* iii, *Part* i. *p.* 467.

KEYTHORPE.—BEAU WILSON AND MR. LAW.

"THE death of Mr. Edward Wilſon, one of his younger ſons (of Thomas Wilſon), in 1694, in a duel with Mr. Law, melancholy as it was at the time, proved eventually the ſource of conſiderable wealth to the family; and the ſtory is too intereſting to be ſuppreſſed.—'This Mr. Wilſon 'was the wonder of the time he lived 'in; from low circumſtances (or, rather, from the moderate fortune of 'a gentleman's younger ſon), he was, 'on a ſudden, exalted to a very high 'pitch. For gay dreſs, a ſplendid 'equipage, and vaſt expenſe, he exceeded all the court. How he was 'ſupported few (very few indeed) truly 'knew; and thoſe who have undertaken to account for it have only 'done it from the darkneſs and uncertainty of conjecture. But, in the 'midſt of gaiety, he fell by the hand 'of the then private Mr. Law, and 'not very fairly neither †.' The particulars are thus related:

"'In London, Mr. Law's ſuperior 'beauty of perſon, ready wit, and engaging manner, aſſiſted by proper 'commendations, and aided by that 'propenſity to deep play for which he 'was always noted, procured him admiſſion into ſome of the firſt circles,

* "'I am told, that the great ſnail, or *Pomatia* (Brit. Zool. Vol. IV. 'No. 128), is found in the neighbouring woods, which is its moſt ſouthern 'reſidence in this iſland. It is of exotic origin. Tradition ſays, it was in-'troduced by Sir Kenelm, as a medicine for the uſe of his lady'."

† "London Journal, Dec. 3, 1721."

'and particularly attracted the attention of the ladies, among whom he 'had the reputation of being extremely fortunate. This ſucceſs in affairs 'of gallantry was, however, attended 'with very diſagreeable conſequences, 'involving him in an unhappy quarrel 'with Mr. Wilſon, a gentleman renowned for a ſimilar pre-eminence in 'perſonal endowments, which produced a hoſtile meeting between the 'parties. In this encounter Mr. Law 'had the good fortune to come off 'conqueror, laying his antagoniſt dead 'upon the ſpot where they fought*.'

"For this offence, Mr. Law was tried at the Old Bailey; ſentence of death was paſſed on him April 20, 1694; and in the proceedings publiſhed by authority the ſtatement is thus given†:

"'John Law, of St. Giles's in the 'Fields, gent. was arraigned upon an 'indictment of murder, for killing 'Edward Wilſon, gent. commonly 'called Beau Wilſon; a perſon which, 'by the common report of fame, kept 'a coach and ſix horſes, maintained 'his family in great ſplendour and 'grandeur; being full of money, no 'one complaining of his being their 'debtor; yet from whence, or by 'what hand, he had the effects which 'caused him to appear in ſo great an 'equipage, is hard to be determined. 'The matter of fact was this. There 'was ſome difference happened to ariſe 'between Mr. Law and the deceaſed 'concerning a woman, one Mrs Law'rence, who was acquainted with Mr. 'Law; upon which, on the 9th of 'April inſtant, they met in Bloomſ'bury Square, and there fought a 'duel, in which Mr. Wilſon was 'killed. It was made appear alſo that 'they had met ſeveral times before, 'but had not opportunity to fight; be'ſides, that there were ſeveral letters 'ſent by Mr. Law, or given to Mr. 'Wilſon by him; which letters were 'very full of invectives, and cautions 'to Mr. Wilſon to beware, for there 'was a deſign of evil againſt him; 'and there were two letters ſent by 'Mr. Wilſon, one to Mr. Law, and 'the other to Mrs. Lawrence. Mr. 'Wilſon's man, one Mr. Smith, ſwore 'that Mr. Law came to his maſter's 'houſe a little before the fact was 'done, and drank a pint of ſack in 'the parlour; after which, he heard 'his maſter ſay, that he was much 'ſurpriſed with ſomething that Mr. 'Law had told him. One Captain 'Wightman, a perſon of good in'formation, gave account of the 'whole matter, and ſaid, that he was 'a familiar friend of Mr. Wilſon; 'and was with him and Mr. Law at 'the Fountain Tavern in the Strand; 'and after they had ſtaid a little 'while there, Mr Law went away. 'After which, Mr. Wilſon and Cap'tain Wightman took coach, and 'were driven towards Bloomſbury; 'whereupon Mr. Wilſon ſtepped out 'of the coach into the ſquare, where 'Mr. Law met him; and, before 'they came near together, Mr. Wil'ſon drew his ſword, and ſtood upon 'his guard. Upon which, Mr. Law 'immediately drew his ſword; and 'they both paſſed together, making 'but one paſs, by which Mr. Wil'ſon received a mortal wound on the 'lower part of the ſtomach, of the 'depth of two inches, of which he 'inſtantly died.

"'This was the ſum of the evidence 'for the king. The letters were read 'in court, which were full of ag'gravations on both parts, without 'any name ſubſcribed to them. There 'were other witneſſes that ſaw the duel 'fought; who all agreed in their de'poſitions, that they drew their ſwords, 'and paſſed at each other, and pre'ſently Mr. Wilſon was killed. Mr. 'Law, in his defence, declared, that 'Mr. Wilſon and he had been toge'ther ſeveral times before the duel 'was fought; and never any quarrel 'was betwixt them till they met at the 'Fountain Tavern, which was occa-

* "'The particular occaſion of the quarrel is variouſly ſtated; ſome ſay 'that it aroſe from the preference ſhown to Mr. Law by Miſs Elizabeth Villiers, ſiſter of the firſt Earl of Jerſey (afterwards Counteſs of Orkney), a 'lady whoſe wit and accompliſhments, though unaccompanied with perſonal 'charms, had power to make an impreſſion in the cold breaſt of King William III.' Wood's Hiſtory of Cramond, 1794, p. 164."

† "From the Proceedings of the King and Queen's Commiſſioners at the Juſtice Hall in the Old Bailey; being the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of April 1694, and in the 6th year of their Majeſties reign."

'ſioned

'ſioned about the letters; and that 'his meeting with Mr. Wilſon in 'Bloomſbury was merely an acci-'dental thing; Mr. Wilſon drawing 'his ſword upon him firſt, upon which 'he was forced to ſtand in his own de-'fence. That the misfortune did 'ariſe only from a ſudden heat of paſ-'ſion, and not from any prepenſe ma-'lice.

" 'The court acquainted the jury, 'that if they found that Mr. Law and 'Mr. Wilſon did make an agreement 'to fight, though Mr. Wilſon drew 'firſt, that Mr. Law killed him, he 'was (by the conſtruction of the 'law) guilty of murder; for, if two 'men ſuddenly quarrel, and one kill 'the other, this would be but man-'ſlaughter: but this caſe ſeemed to 'be otherwiſe; for this was a continual 'quarrel, carried on betwixt them for 'ſome time before; therefore muſt 'be accounted a malicious quarrel, and 'a deſign of murder in the perſon 'that killed the other; likewiſe that it 'was ſo in all caſes.

" 'The trial laſted long; and the 'priſoner had perſons of good quality 'who gave a fair account of his life in 'general, and that he was not given 'to quarrelling, nor a perſon of an ill 'behaviour.

" 'The jury, having conſidered of 'a verdict very ſeriouſly, found that 'Mr. Law was guilty of murder.'— It appears, however, that he received a pardon from the crown, but that he was detained in priſon, on an appeal from the relations of Mr. Wilſon; whence, in about eight months, he found means to make his eſcape; on which occaſion the following advertiſement was publiſhed in the London Gazette of Jan. 3—7, 1694-5:

" 'Captain J. Law, aged 26, a 'Scotchman, lately a priſoner in the 'King's Bench for murder, a black 'lean man, about ſix feet high, large 'pock-holes in his face, big high noſe, 'ſpeech broad and loud, had made 'his eſcape from the ſaid priſon. Who-'ever ſecures him ſo as to be delivered 'in the ſaid priſon, ſhall have 50*l.* 'paid immediately by the marſhal of 'the ſaid King's Bench.'

"This advertiſement proved ineffectual, Mr. Law getting clear off; and it was probably about this time that he firſt viſited the continent. The deſcription indeed conveying no favourable idea of his perſon, and differing from his real portrait, ſeems to have been drawn up to facilitate his eſcape." *Vol.* iii. *Part* i. *p.* 487.

(To be concluded in our next.)

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